

Italians bag World Cup

MADRID (Agencies) — Italy defeated West Germany 3-1 to claim the 1982 World Cup football trophy here Sunday. While Italian star player Rossi scored the first goal followed by Tardelli and Altobelli, Breitner scored the lone goal for the West Germans.

(Earlier stories on page 6)

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومياً سياسية مستقلة المنشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

Volume 7 Number 2011

AMMAN, MONDAY JULY 12, 1982 — RAMADAN 21, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Qasem to lead team to Cyprus, Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday formed Jordan's delegation to the emergency meeting of the non-aligned nations coordination bureau which will be held in Cyprus on Thursday at the foreign ministers level to consider Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The delegation, to be led by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, will also attend an Islamic foreign ministers emergency meeting which is to be held in Tunis on Saturday to discuss the same issue.

PLO leader criticises 'Arab support'

MADRID (R) — A leading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official was quoted Sunday as saying the Arab World has shown inadequate support for the Palestinians since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, commander of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese force there and security chief of the PLO's Fatah commando force, expressed dissatisfaction in an interview with the attitude of Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, the Madrid daily El Pais reported. The paper said he added the PLO expected more from the Soviet Union "than mere verbal declarations" and quoted him as saying: "The Palestinian fighter on the front thinks the minimum they (the Arab states) could do would be to impose an oil embargo like that of 1973 and pull their funds out of American financial institutions. The Arab countries have really not been able to make even a symbolic decision such as a provisional recall of their ambassadors in Washington."

Percy: U.S.-Israeli relations at lowest ebb in 25 years

WASHINGTON (R) — The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sunday that relations between the United States and Israel were at their lowest ebb in 25 years. Senator Charles Percy predicted in a television interview that Israel's invasion of Lebanon could emerge as its "Vietnam" and said opposition was rising both in Congress and the American hinterland to the actions of the Zionist state. Mr. Percy said the Israeli government, by its actions in Lebanon, had broken a promise to the United States that it would not undertake major Middle East moves affecting U.S. interests without informing Washington first. "I feel most strongly about what I consider a pledge broken, a pledge between partners and friends...that there should be no surprises between Israel and the United States," he said. "I thought we had reached agreement on that particular point." Sen. Percy said, "But once more—four maybe a dozen times in a row—we have been utterly surprised."

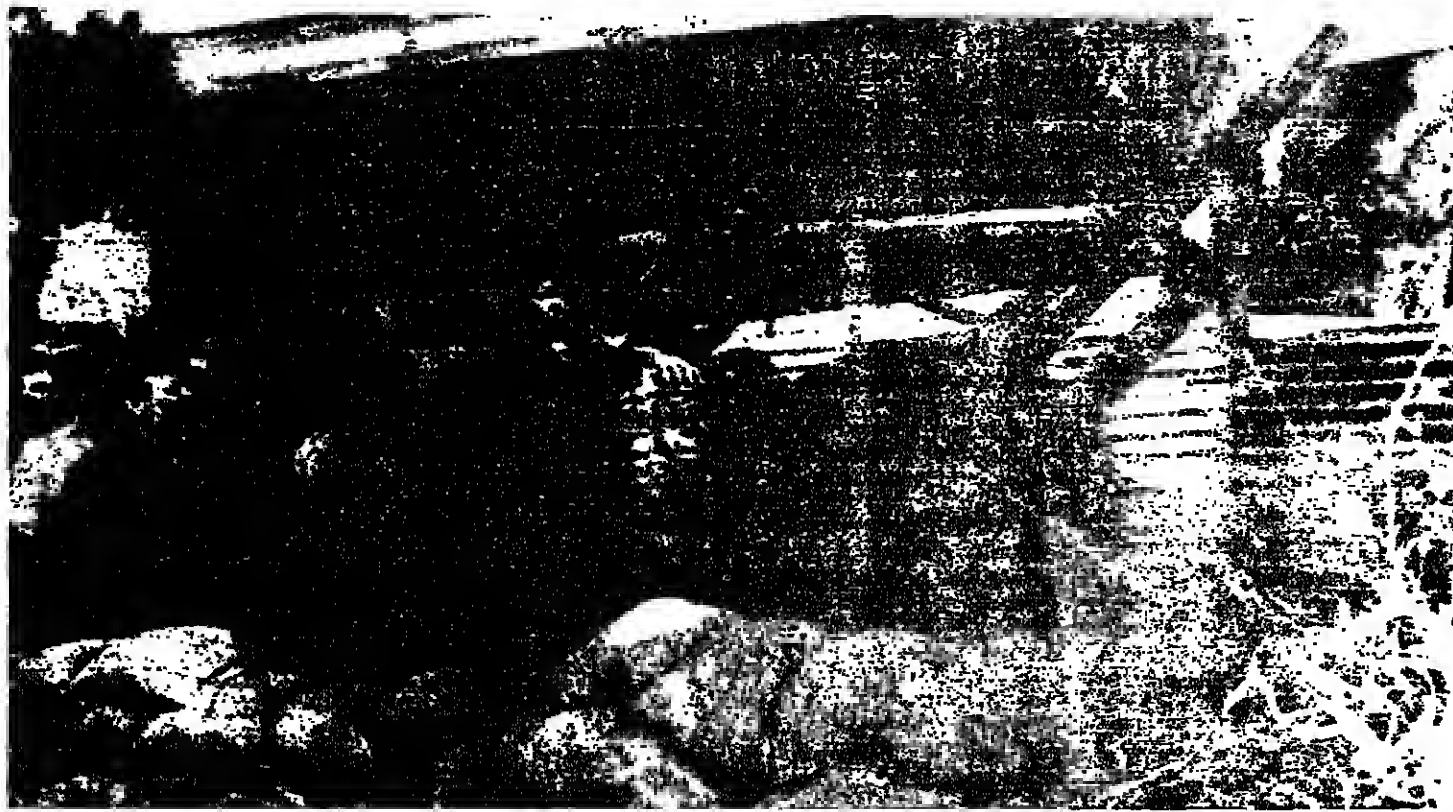
Pope urges end to siege of Beirut

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul made a fresh appeal for an end to the siege of Beirut Sunday as Israeli shells crashed on southwestern suburbs of the Lebanese capital. "We renew our prayers for our brothers in the Lebanese capital of Beirut (where) the population is suffering under bombardments," the Pope told crowds gathered in St. Peter's Square for his weekly Angelus prayer.

The Jordan Times

Due to a printing error, yesterday's Jordan Times appeared without pages 2 and 7. Unfortunately, this led many readers to miss the third of the four-part article, 'The Islamisation of Jerusalem', which we have been publishing on page 2 since Thursday. For their benefit, this part is reprinted in today's Jordan Times. Also reprinted are timely page 7 regular features which did not appear yesterday. The Jordan Times apologises to all our readers for the error and for any inconvenience it may have caused.

Relentless fighting overshadows Beirut negotiations



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, during an inspection tour of commando positions in West Beirut Saturday, gestures to a fighter manning anti-aircraft guns (A.P. wirephoto)

Crown Prince meets Turkish press

ISTANBUL (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan spoke about the Middle East developments and the current situation in the region at a meeting with the Turkish press in Istanbul Saturday. Prince Hassan also spoke about the various challenges confronting the Arab and Muslim nations "in the light of Israel's expansionist ambitions which aim at dividing the region into mini states and weakening them with the purpose of distracting world attention from Zionist plans in the occupied Arab territories."

Occupation authorities dismiss W. Bank official

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities Sunday dismissed Hijazi Al Rashid, head of the village council of Deir Dibwan near Ramallah on the occupied West Bank and dissolved the village's council.

A report by the French news agency, AFP, from Ramallah said that the Israeli military authorities summoned the mayor and informed him of the decision because, they said, "he had refused to cooperate with the Israeli-sponsored civilian administration in the occupied West Bank."

The Israeli measure was preceded earlier this year by the dismissal of seven mayors in the occupied West Bank with the purpose of imposing the civilian administration rule.

Soviets to produce own equipment for gas pipeline

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet commentator said Sunday Moscow was determined to produce all the equipment for the controversial East-West gas pipeline in the face of U.S. trade sanctions. Writing in the government newspaper Izvestia, Vikenty Matveyev said: "Our answer to Washington is the determination to manufacture all the necessary equipment for the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline."

"Such commitments are now being taken by work collectives at rallies and meetings being held at many mills and factories of our country," he said. It was the second warning in three days that Moscow could go it alone if U.S. sanctions forced West European firms to withdraw from the project. A planning official, Vladimir

King receives Mubarak's message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak "dealing with the deteriorating conditions in Lebanon resulting from Israel's continued aggression on that country," the Jordan News Agency, Petra reported on Sunday.

The message was delivered to King Hussein by President Mubarak's political adviser Osama Al Baz. Dr. Baz, who arrived here Saturday with the message left for home Sunday. Dr. Baz's visit to Jordan marks the first time a senior Egyptian official has visited the country since the Arab World, with the exception of Oman, Sudan and Somalia, severed diplomatic relations with Cairo after the late President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David agreements with Israel.

Genscher arrives in Amman today

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is expected to arrive here Monday for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on what West German Foreign Ministry sources say is a search for a European role in efforts to solve "the Lebanese crisis."

Mr. Genscher will hold talks with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem on Monday and with Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Tuesday prior to his talks with the King on Tuesday. He will leave for Cairo on Wednesday where he is expected to hold talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and senior government officials on the latest developments in the Middle East.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

According to a Reuters despatch from Bonn, the West German Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Genscher talks in Amman and Cairo will centre on a possible European initiative to help end fighting between Israeli and Palestinian forces in Lebanon and on an acceptable formula to bring about a peaceful settlement for the whole region.

OPEC dispute may herald decline in world oil prices

VIENNA (R) — OPEC faced the prospect Sunday that it may be powerless to prevent a general decline in world oil prices after it failed to clinch a new production agreement.

The 13 OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers adjourned a conference indefinitely Saturday night in disarray. They had been unable to agree on new, individual output quotas and thereby minimise the danger of a price-cutting war among members frantic to clinch sales in a recession-hit market.

Delegates said the basic problem was that, in a politically-tinged dispute, Iran wanted a bigger slice of the market and Saudi Arabia declined to be the only country to cut back to accommodate Iran.

Ministers did not rule out price cuts, even by Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter of crude oil.

But the ministers stressed to reporters Sunday they had great faith in OPEC's instinct for self-preservation. They predicted that, despite lack of a formal agreement, members would individually exercise restraint in their search for buyers until the autumn.

By October OPEC expects demand to have revived enough

He would be travelling as a semi-official "spokesman for Europe" rather than in a formal role on behalf of the European community, the sources added. The European community's Venice Declaration of 1980 urging Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) involvement in Middle East peace efforts foundered after running into opposition from both the United States and Israel.

Mr. Genscher will try to head off such criticism this time by stressing that any European initiative would support rather than hinder U.S. moves to end the crisis, the sources said.

But they added that Mr. Genscher would emphasise that a PLO role was essential if the conflict were to be resolved and peace in the region secured.

On his visit here, Mr. Genscher will be accompanied by a 70-member delegation which includes 22 journalists. The foreign minister's last visit to Jordan came in 1981.

from a recent 20-year low to accommodate everyone more easily.

At a news conference Sunday, Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait said he expected any price cuts in the coming weeks to be small.

"I hope any situation that develops will be containable. I do not think failure to reach agreement will result in a disaster in terms of price and production," he said.

But he was among ministers not to rule out a Saudi price cut, although he said that, too, "would not be the end of the world."

Iran and Libya are alleged by other OPEC members to have resorted already to selling at below OPEC-mandated prices to boost their output. Several months ago Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned OPEC that if undercutting got out of hand he would feel free to join the price war, using the Saudis' huge capacity to pump oil to win it.

He remained at home for the Muslim fasting of Ramadan and sent his deputy, Abdul Aziz Al Turki, to the meeting here. Mr. Turki stated Saturday night: "Now the (Saudi) price is \$34 (a barrel). Probably it will remain. I do not know. Saudi Arabia will monitor the market and decide."

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Intense artillery and rocket duels between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos shook Beirut Sunday while efforts to end the war seemed blocked by major new problems.

Reuters correspondents watched Israeli shells and rockets smashing widely across West Beirut, where the Palestinian fighters are besieged with about half a million Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

The Palestinians fought back with salvos of rockets fired from multiple-tube launchers mounted on trucks.

Reuter correspondent Alan Philips reported from behind Israeli lines that rockets hit an Israeli military camp near the village of Baabda in wooded hills overlooking Beirut.

He saw several burnt-out Israeli trucks and a thick column of black smoke rising from the camp. Israeli military sources said a number of soldiers had been wounded.

Philips said sustained mortar fire landed around the Lebanese presidential palace, a modern building on an exposed ridge above Baabda.

Flames leapt into the air as a shell hit a bus in a car park and windows in the palace shattered.

As the fighting, which erupted at dawn, raged unabated into the afternoon, negotiators grappled with problems caused by Syria's decision not to allow the Pales-

tinian forces besieged in Beirut to be evacuated to its territory. Two days ago it was reported that an agreement to end the month-old war appeared in sight, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) agreeing in principle to Israel's demand that it should leave Lebanon. Syria looked the most likely destination for its forces.

But then the Syrian government dealt a surprise blow to the negotiations when it announced that although it might allow the PLO leadership to set up its headquarters in Damascus, it had no room for the thousands of PLO fighters.

Lebanese government sources said efforts to persuade Syria to change its mind had so far failed.

The sources said a visit to Damascus Saturday by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper had achieved little.

They added that they expected no change in the Syrian position before Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam visits Washington later this week as part of an Arab League delegation

aiming to hold talks on the Lebanese situation. The sources said the Lebanese government's efforts were concentrated on trying to persuade Damascus to accept the fighters, since the PLO was at present insisting on leaving Lebanon by road for Syria.

If that failed, it would try to convince the PLO to leave Lebanon by sea and then head for other Arab countries such as Iraq and Algeria.

The Syrian refusal left negotiations in Beirut marking time, with no important meetings involving Lebanese leaders. U.S. officials or PLO leaders being held.

But Palestinian and Lebanese sources said that one problem which had loomed large last week appeared to have been solved.

This was the question of the timing of the deployment of an international force in Beirut.

The sources said that an announcement by the French government appeared to mean that France was ready to provide troops for a force that would separate the Palestinians and Israelis.

The PLO had been insisting that an international force safeguard the withdrawal rather than be deployed only after the PLO men left, as the United States suggested.

Fierce battle
As Israeli shells and rockets (Continued on page 3)

GCC to discuss Lebanon, Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) meet in the Saudi Arabian summer capital of Taif Sunday to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war.

The ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are also likely to consider Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's call for an Arab summit on Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries have already made it

known that they would not attend the summit and Arab diplomats in Tunis said this made it unlikely that it would be held.

A decision on whether to stage it will be taken by an Arab League ministerial committee.

No decision is expected from the Taif meeting, which was originally scheduled for June 19 but was postponed because of the death of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia on June 13.

The Taif meeting is also likely to discuss threats by Iran to invade Iraq. Most Gulf states support

Iraq in the 22-month-old Gulf war.

Last month Iraq unilaterally pulled out its forces from Iranian territory seized early in the war, but Iran says it is ready to invade Iraq to impose its peace terms.

The Gulf ministers will hear a report on preliminary talks in Kuwait last week between officials from Oman and South Yemen on normalisation of ties between the two neighbouring countries. The council has been active in trying to resolve political disputes between the two.

Shultz to face Senate grilling Tuesday

WASHINGTON (R) — George Shultz will break his self-imposed silence on foreign policy when he appears on Tuesday before senators considering his nomination as U.S. secretary of state.

When he arrived in the capital on June 26, the day after President Reagan announced the resignation of Alexander Haig and his nomination, Mr. Shultz told reporters eager to discover his views: "These will be my days of silence."

Since then he has kept his counsel as he slipped in and out of the State Department for high level policy briefings and met members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will conduct the hearing.

Mr. Shultz, who at different times held three posts in the Nixon administration—budget director, labour and treasury secretary—has had no job specifically devoted to foreign policy, so his views are largely unknown.

He is sure to be asked about his ties with the giant international construction firm, Bechtel, of

which he was president until his nomination.

The Bechtel connection

The Reagan cabinet already includes Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who was Bechtel's general counsel before his appointment, a fact that makes some senators uneasy.

Strongly pro-Israeli senators are concerned by the fact that Bechtel does enormous business with Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia, where its contracts include construction of an entire city, Jubail.

These senators are expected to question Mr. Shultz closely on his attitude toward Israel and specifically accusations in 1976 that Bechtel had taken part in an Arab League boycott against individuals and firms that dealt with Israel.

Bechtel denied the charge as unwarranted but the following year entered into an agreement with the Justice Department not to observe the Arab boycott.

Mr. Shultz has also raised some public questions about close U.S. ties to Israel at the expense of relations with Arab governments. Like Mr. Weinberger, he has suggested the United States should seek Arab as well as Israeli friendship.

The public hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to produce little of the tension and abrasiveness that characterised the group's questioning of his predecessor, Mr. Haig, in January 1981.

Mr. Haig's grueling examination lasted five days. It remains to be seen whether senators' questions will elicit anything more than generalities on policy questions.

Nominees for cabinet office often take refuge in the plea that they have not been fully briefed on the issue under discussion.

But the committee is certain to recommend Mr. Shultz's confirmation, perhaps unanimously. Confirmation by the full Senate is also expected to follow shortly after the hearing.

Ghali carries Mubarak's message to Zambian president

Uganda, Egypt criticise Libyan 'interference'

LUSAKA (R) — Senior Ugandan and Egyptian government ministers arrived separately in Lusaka this weekend bitterly criticising what they termed Libyan interference in the internal affairs of African nations.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali arrived from Malawi for four days of talks on bilateral and international issues bearing a message from President Hosni Mubarak for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Informed sources said the message concerned Egypt's decision not to attend a forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. Egypt has said it will

not attend the meeting, due to take place on Aug. 5-8, because it has no diplomatic relations with the host nation.

Dr. Ghali, who is on a seven-nation African tour, told reporters on arrival his government was opposed to what he described as Libya's negative influence in Africa. Egypt has accused Libya of interfering in the internal affairs of several African countries, including Sudan, Chad and Uganda.

Dr. Ghali's visit coincides with that of Ugandan Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga, who told reporters Saturday his mission was to brief Dr. Kaunda on Libyan "inter-

ference" in Uganda.

The Ugandan government of President Milton Obote says it has documentary evidence that Libya has financed and trained anti-government guerrillas.

Both Mr. Muwanga and Dr. Ghali stressed that despite a developing rift in the OAU their respective governments regarded the organisation's survival as of paramount importance.

The Tripoli meeting and the long-term future of the 51-nation OAU have been jeopardised by a controversial decision last February to admit the Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara.

The Israelisation of Jerusalem

Part III

By Kate Maguire

This is the third part of a research paper published by the Arab Research Centre (ARC), which is an independent cultural institution based in London. The ARC publications represent an account of the centre's activities, and aim at providing information for the Arab decision-maker. Kate Maguire was a lecturer at Birzeit University in the West Bank and is now a freelance writer for British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Arabic Service and lecturer in Middle East politics for the University of Southern California. The final part will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

The old city

In 1977 David Zilroni, deputy director of the Jewish Quarter construction, gave an indication of future plans for the Old City when the Jewish Quarter is finished (completion estimated now to be 1983).

"We must restore the Muslim section as well. When we took the Old City we took a loan from the world. We have to pay it back by reconstructing the whole thing. True we'll have to move out a lot of Arab families—they are ten people in a room, when the Jews are one or two—because we must reduce density. We can't have a nice clean Jewish Quarter and two metres away a slum."

There are about 23,000 Arabs living in the Old City; 6,000 of these are Christians.

In January 1977 international interest was turned towards the eviction of three Arab families from an area adjoining the Jewish Quarter and the demolition of their houses. These houses were in the Muslim Quarter. Arab shopkeepers and residents along the Street of Chains were in the Muslim Quarter. Arab shopkeepers and residents along the Street of Chains were served with eviction notices, which were later rescinded. The houses that were demolished were not the beginning of the "cleaning up" of the Muslim Quarter but an extension of the Jewish Quarter beyond 1948 boundaries. The injustice of the eviction provoked the Dean of St. George's Anglican Cathedral, Jerusalem, and others to write to The Times on Jan. 7, 1977:

"... Who we wonder are the anti-semites? We who think it is important for the world to know such facts or the Israeli authorities who order such actions? There are, to our personal knowledge, many Jewish people, Israeli friends of ours, who deeply regret such actions, but tragically they remain a small minority in Israel." And on 28 January 1977:

"... Our concern is for all the inhabitants of this land. Some Israeli Jews we know share our disquiet. We believe there are so many more who do not know some of the things that their government is doing in their name. They will be the sufferers under any backlash that may be released by the policies."

One of the signatories, the Rev. C. Murray Rogers, was a member of Rainhow, a Jewish-Christian understanding group. He was asked to leave the group after the letters were published.

The Holy Places, 1967-77

In 1967 the Israeli authorities declared their intentions towards the holy places of Islam and Christianity. The following incidents are among several which put in question those intentions and the ability of the Israeli authorities to carry them out.

Haram Al Sharif

In 1967 the chief rabbi of the Israeli army with other members of his faith conducted prayers in the area of the Haram al-Sharif, sacred to Muslims. Due to the outrage which followed from Muslims and non-Muslims about this act of provocation, the Israeli government put a stop to Jews congregating and praying at this Muslim holy site. Then in 1976 eight Jews were sent to court out of a group of about 40 for praying and singing patriotic songs on the Haram al-Sharif. Judge Ruth Or decreed in the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court that Jews were entitled to pray on the Haram al-Sharif. She found the defendants not guilty. This sparked off a wave of serious protests demonstrations in Jerusalem and the West Bank. The decision was finally reversed by the High Court. Many Arabs believe that Judge Ruth Or was voicing the feelings of those Israelis who see the Haram al-Sharif as the main stumbling block to the creation of the Third Temple. The Second Temple and the Haram al-Sharif share the same

site. In August 1976 there were further clashes when ultra-orthodox nationalist Jews attempted to pray there.

Evocative statements

Many writers on Jerusalem claim that Muslim fears for their holy places are exaggerated and unfounded. These writers are not Arabs who have lived and worshipped in Jerusalem for generations. They do not see with the same eyes. Not only physical acts of violence or "desecration" or provocation support their fears but comments made by Israeli government representatives when they "united" the city in 1967. At that time, David Ben Gurion declared that his people, "standing on the threshold of the Third Temple, would not be as patient as their fathers". On his arrival at the Wall in 1967, Menachem Begin, future Prime Minister, expressed his hope that, "The Temple may be speedily rebuilt in our days". In 1967 at a conference in Jerusalem, the Israeli minister for religion is reported to have stated that the occupation authorities considered the Mosque of the Dome of the Rock their property "by past acquisition or by conquest." He went on:

"As to the Holy Ibrahim Mosque (in Hebron) the Cave is a Jewish Shrine which we have bought, in the same way we bought the Holy Rock in the days of David and the Jebusites, and our rights in the Cave and the Rock are rights of conquest and acquisition."

Arson

It was statements like these which Islamic leaders believed inspired the setting on fire of the sacred Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969. The damage was extensive, with many priceless carvings, tapestries, carpets and other items hopelessly destroyed. The Israelis arrested and tried an Australian Christian, but he was found to be mentally deranged and was deported. The Security Council condemned the fire. In 1973 a Christian bookshop on the Mount of Olives was set on fire. Two men were jailed for two months and two got suspended sentences. This was followed in 1974 by arson attacks on three Christian institutions, The House of Zion, the Swedish Theological Institute, and the Baptist House. The offenders stated they had acted against missionaries. Some of them were members of Rabbi Kahane's militant ultra-nationalist group Kach. Teddy Kolek, Mayor of Jerusalem, responded to the arson attacks in a broadcast in February 1974 directed at the Christian community:

"Because of our history and our relations between Jews and Christians, we are allergic to missionary activity and we don't like it. Christians are taught to save souls, but we would ask them to refrain from this here in Jerusalem. It is not an activity which will help to preserve peace in Jerusalem."

Religious law

In 1968 the Israeli military authorities attempted to assume responsibility for the administration of the Shari'a Courts (religious courts), to appoint judges, and to force these courts to levy taxes in the form of revenue stamps, which was not a regulation before. These would have been a direct infringement on the Islamic community's freedom of religious practice. It was successfully contested.

Archaeology, 1967-77

Since 1967 high praise has come from many international quarters on the archaeological excavations that have been carried out in Jerusalem and there is no doubt that many of the finds resulting from the work have contributed greatly to the historical richness of the city. Certain of these finds, like the remains of the Nea Church of the Justinian period consecrated in 542 and uncovered in 1975, and the Roman Cardo road uncovered in 1976, were the by-products of bulldozing the old Jewish Quarter

to make way for a new one.

However in 1974, UNESCO adopted a resolution condemning Israel for altering the historical features of Jerusalem and requested that Israel should be excluded from UNESCO aid and from the body itself.

They claimed that the archaeological excavations, in particular in the vicinity of the Western Wall, "constitute a danger to monuments". UNESCO's action requires some explanation.

During the summer of 1974 an archaeological team was clearing passageways in the area of the Noble Sanctuary. One tunnel took them under the Al Aqsa Mosque. It was done secretly and was discovered by engineers repairing the mosque. The suspicions of the Islamic leaders were aroused.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs was digging a tunnel to trace the northerly extension of the Wailing Wall. In 1971 the Rabat al Kurdi (1290s), the Kurdish Quarter threatened to collapse. The municipality took steps to prop up the building by drilling holes in what came to be known as the little Wailing Wall. Certain Israeli religious leaders suggested that instead of being drilled, the Wall should be exposed — which would have meant the destruction of all the historic Muslim buildings that enclose the Noble Sanctuary. Suspicions were intensified.

In 1974 another adjoining structure, the Jawhriyah School (1440s) began to disintegrate. Israeli authorities verbally claimed the damage was caused by rain. But the tunnelling must have weakened the subsoil for the rain to have had that effect. Rabbi Perla, director of the Department of Sacred Sites, said to the Al Aqsa engineer in 1975: "We cannot understand why you object, the excavations are in everyone's interest, and they will bring in tourists and money." On the subject of Muslim buildings overhead Perla went on to say, "they are only 50 or 60 years old and we have British maps to prove it." Europe and America had voted against the UNESCO resolution. In 1976 the excavations were suspended by the Israelis themselves. The Arab structures have remained intact although some archaeologists and members of the Arab community feel their life expectancy has been reduced and that tunnelling may not have been stopped altogether.

Section III

Israeli activities in Jerusalem since Camp David

After President Sadat of Egypt's controversial visit to Jerusalem on Nov. 19, 1977, although many Arabs were sceptical about the Camp David formula for peace which followed it, there was some expectation of a gesture of sincerity from the new Likud government under Menachem Begin. The gesture was expected to be in the direction of a slowing down or halting of the housing and industrial developments that were in progress and on the drawing boards. No such gesture was forthcoming. Building has continued on the lines laid down by the 1968 and 1974 Masterplans, with a sudden increase in activity for the period 1980-81 before the Israeli elections and after a unanimous U.N. resolution

condemning Israel's Jerusalem Bill making Jerusalem the capital of Israel. Mr. David Levy, housing minister under Menachem Begin, released figures in March 1981 disclosing that in the two years since Camp David there has been nearly a three-fold increase in the annual number of new homes for Jewish families in the area occupied by Israel in 1967. Eight thousand housing units have been constructed in the new suburbs since 1979. The Ministry spokesman said that, "10,000 extra Jews must come to live in Jerusalem every year to keep up the present balance between Jews and Arabs or 73 per cent to 27 per cent."

Land expropriation

The following is a breakdown of the present situation and the future prospects of the Jerusalem settlements:

Gilo:

Construction work is still continuing on the Gilo settlement which is spreading itself further eastward than originally planned. In 1970 1,100 acres were seized. In 1978, without warning, Israeli bulldozers demolished an orchard with 660 trees belonging to an Arab family. The family was told their land had been expropriated in 1970, which the family knew nothing about. Buildings of the Gilo settlement have been built right up to the walls of this Arab family's house. Two other Arab families in the area found themselves in the same situation. They are cut off from each other and surrounded by tall, uniform blocks of stone.

Ramat:

The original plans for this settlement allowed for 8,000 units; it has now increased to 10,000. One Arab farmer whose land was not expropriated has lost 100 trees through developers dumping sand from the Ramat site onto his land.

Neve Yaakov South:

In 1980, 4,400 dunums of land were expropriated for the Neve Yaakov South settlement planned in 1974. It is thought to be the first step in a plan to seize 5,000 acres. The land is all agricultural land, part of it owned by Hisma village. Hisma village is just outside the Jerusalem boundaries and its land inside. The Israeli authorities threw pamphlets in Arabic and Hebrew around the area with the usual two months compensation notice. The compensation offered was a fraction of the market price. The Neve Yaakov South project is the biggest housing project the Israeli authorities have yet undertaken. It will also severely limit any Arab building in Beit Hanina, which is flanked by Ramat in the west, Atazot in the north, Ramat Eshkol and French Hill in the south and now Neve Yaakov south in the east. On this occasion the United States openly declared their condemnation of the expropriation which could damage peace talks. It is estimated that between 1967 and 1980 approximately 5,500 acres of land were expropriated for Israeli building projects; over 95 per cent of this land is private Arab property.

Industrial zone

The proposed Jerusalem Outline scheme in 1978 explained quite clearly the motives behind the industrial zones that had been planned by Labour in 1974.

On the subject of a metropolitan area of Jerusalem, "The only decision which dealt explicitly with the development of the metropolitan area of Jerusalem as an urban hinterland was the government decision to establish industrial areas to serve Jerusalem at Ma'aleh Adumim and Anatot. That decision included two basic principles concerning the relationship of the city and its surrounding area. Firstly that the boundary of the city's jurisdiction is not the functional boundary of Jerusalem. Secondly, large industries and facilities which could be a nuisance within the municipal areas should be located outside the boundary. Two more principles have recently gained support: first, recognition of the utmost importance of creating a new traffic axis... The second principle, known as 'strengthening Jerusalem' is a proposal for the establishment of Jewish settlements in the metropolitan area. This principle, which has not yet been expressed in terms of practical decisions, would require a re-evaluation of the geographic extent of the municipal area and of the policies for development, and population growth within its boundaries."

It is clear from the above extract that the government decisions on the industrial zones and the establishment of an urban belt have encouraged Jerusalem planners to think of developments in what is now termed the "metropolitan area", which inevitably will lead to an extension of the Jerusalem administrative boundaries. The implications of such plans are of serious consequence to the Arab communities in the areas concerned and to the whole fabric of a Middle East peace. It is understandable after an examination of Israeli planning in Jerusalem since 1967 that the Arabs see themselves as becoming an Arab Quarter, "an island in a Jewish sea". "The principle of constructing the city as a mosaic of communities, preventing the polarisation of national communities, was a major influence on the location of new Jewish neighbourhoods."

Arab building in Jerusalem

Mayor Kolek has frequently remarked to journalists that Arabs are free to build homes for themselves and that mortgages and loans have been made available for new housing and house improvement. Between 1967 and 1980, 1,400 building permits had been issued, and in 1971 about 100 public apartments had been built for Arab families. On paper, Israeli statistics on Arab housing seem fair to the outside observer. In reality, the situation is somewhat different.

From 1967 to 1970 Arab housing was not part of Israel's geopolitical plans for Jerusalem. The priority, in fact the exclusive aim, was for Jewish housing in East Jerusalem to establish a considerable Jewish presence there. The improved water, sewerage and electricity to the Arabs was a by-product of the Jewish housing developments.

Three major factors have hindered the growth in Arab housing:

- Land expropriation by Israeli authorities has restricted the amount of land available for Arab developers in the Jerusalem area, obliging them to build outside the Jerusalem municipal boundaries;
- Plans for buildings have to be submitted to the municipality for approval and a permit has to be obtained. The Arabs of

Jerusalem do not come from Europe, Russia or America. They are from Jerusalem and prefer to live in Arab-style houses. Because of the problem of restricted space, allowing for 6-8 storey flats, many of the designs submitted are not approved. Therefore permits are not given. When designs are approved, permits can take up to four years to be issued—this delay is the result of waiting for and checking plans for future developments. The government may have in mind which may need the designated Arab land; Mortgages and loans have been offered to house builders but for many of the Arab community whose work is temporary or is erratic or dependent on the Israeli building spree, accepting a loan or mortgage is tantamount to the ownership of the property being Israeli. Arab rights cannot be fully protected in that situation if they are not strongly represented in the municipality, which they cannot be if they regard their land and the people as under occupation.

It is interesting to note here that on "Israeli" building, Mayor Kolek's "well-intentioned" municipality and committee often lose out to the building contractors commissioned to do the work over design, location, method of securing the land and the method of actual building which affect the Arab families in the vicinity.

Politics 1977-1982

This period, which should have demonstrated understanding and cooperation and gestures of good will, instead saw not only a speeding-up of building policy and further land expropriation but also the passing of the Jerusalem Bill to July 1980, which announced Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and preparations for the transfer of the Prime Minister's offices to the Sheikh Jarrah quarter of East Jerusalem.

Jerusalem bill

East Jerusalem and the Old City has been annexed by Israel in 1967. What this bill ostensibly did was to legitimise that annexation according to Israeli law. Other countries regarded the move as a flagrant dismissal of Middle East peace efforts, the Islamic countries concluded their meetings with a commitment to jihad (holy struggle), the United Nations once again condemned Israel for its action and the small number of embassies in Jerusalem made preparations to move to Tel Aviv. But the Arabs in the West Bank and Jerusalem remained relatively calm about the bill because they have been living in a de facto capital of Israel since 1967, under Israeli occupation and interference and they have grown cynical of impressive words from the United Nations, the Islamic countries, the United States and Europe which never materialise into action. The Jerusalem Bill was in retaliation for a general shift among traditional friends of Israel towards recognition of the PLO and their cause and Jerusalem was again the price paid for diplomatic wars.

Begin's offices move

In 1979, as part of a series of Israeli housing and office units springing up in East Jerusalem which do not "belong" to settlement areas, construction was started on two office blocks in the Arab Sheikh Jarrah Quarter, behind the Israeli police headquarters, formerly a Jordanian hospital. The buildings were earmarked to house the controversial Ministries of Agriculture, which has been very active in planning and expanding settlements on occupied territory, and of housing, which takes credit for among other things, Jerusalem's urban housing estates. The intention to install these in East Jerusalem was provocative enough to the Arabs and to the international community, but then Prime Minister Begin, not wanting Member of the Knesset Mrs. Cohen to get one over on him with the Jerusalem Bill, which had been her private member's bill, immediately announced his intention to move the Prime Minister's office to Sheikh Jarrah. Work on the buildings was speeded up. Nine acres of land had been expropriated from three Palestinian families who found their houses surrounded by barbed wire erected as security measures for the police headquarters and the new offices. They were served with eviction notices in August 1980. Fierce opposition from members in the Knesset and the diplomatic implications the move would have, made Mr. Begin "postpone" the transfer of

his offices. It remains to be seen whether plans will go ahead to move the ministries under a Labour government or a Likud government with a new lease of life.

Arab electricity

Towards the end of 1980 there was an attempt by the Israeli government to take over the East Jerusalem Electric Company on the grounds that it was producing only one third of the power needed for Jerusalem and the West Bank and was bringing the rest from Israel. The Arab company charged that the government's end to its concession, which amounted to a takeover, was a political move as the company was the only major public utility in Palestinian hands. In February 1981 the Supreme Court announced that the energy minister was legally entitled to take over the company's assets in Jerusalem but not in the West Bank, although the Judge made clear his disapproval of any takeover. Labour members in opposition disapproved of the attempted takeover. It remains to be seen what their attitude would be in power.

Religious Affairs, 1977-1981 Al Aqsa Mosque

Perhaps the most important incident concerning the religious affairs of Jerusalem during this period was the arrest of Rabbi Kahane, one of the founders of the Jewish Defence League and now head of the ultranationalist movement, Kach. In May 1980 120kg of TNT and other explosives were discovered in a yeshiva (school) in the Old City. These explosives were intended to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque and for attacks on other holy places in Jerusalem and the West Bank. Meir Kahane and his assistant, Baruch Greene, were given six months detention.

Secular and religious Jews

1977-81 has seen the most serious clashes between secular and religious Jews both over strictly religious issues and over political issues.

Religious issues

The sacredness of the Jewish sabbath has been the main cause of secular-religious clashes in this sphere. In September 1978 between 500 and 600 religious zealots gathered at the orthodox area of Mes Shearim and started stoning passing cars for breaking the sabbath. The next serious incident of this nature occurred again in October 1980 to be followed by another in March 1981. Other disputes have been over the ban on Jews praying on the Haram al-Sharif, the serving of proper kosher food in hotels and restaurants, on the clothes and behaviour, lack of modesty in many young Israelis and the celebration of Christmas in Jerusalem hotels. Neturei Karta, an ultra-orthodox Jewish religious group living in the Old City, are adamantly anti-Israeli, believing that all Israel's activities are irreligious.

Political issues

The Israeli spectrum of political opinion covers a wide range of views and attitudes which are all in some way linked to or stemming from the political interpretation of being Jewish. A widening in the gap between these attitudes has been apparent since 1967. 1967-1981 has seen increased friction between these increasingly polarised groups and also the creation of militant extremists. The 1967 war brought the West Bank and Gaza under Israeli rule. This opened the door for those groups committed to the principle of Eretz Israel (Greater Israel)—the "recovery" of Judea and Samaria for the Jewish people. Before the events of 1967 it had remained an ideal. After 1967 those groups emerged determined to make that ideal a reality. Two dominant views about the West Bank are prevalent in Israeli politics today and neither can be totally identified with one particular party. The first is the "maximal" view—the belief that Eretz Israel be made a reality, the other is the "minimal" view—the belief that Israel should consolidate what it has and leave the West Bank open for negotiation.

Gush Emunim is a group which is committed to Eretz Israel and has considerable influence in the political arena. Under Labour, Gush Emunim had relative freedom to pioneer settlements mainly in the West Bank that did not conform to any "security" plan. Their greatest coup was the establishment of the Kiryat Arba settlement at Hebron. When Likud came to power in 1977, Gush Emunim found themselves

faced with a tightening up of government control over their activities. One of the "illegal" settlements, Ein Moreh, at Nablus was dismantled. Although a minority group their maximalist ideas have gained them a lot of sympathy. On March 23, 1979, they stated in Ma'ariv newspaper: "The leaders of Gush Emunim have not forgotten the material and moral aid they have received from Yigal Allon, then deputy minister... nor aid given to them by the chairman of the Labour Party, Shimon Peres, while he was minister of defence in Rabin's government... Gush Emunim now misuses those days. It would like to see Labour in power again, and Here in opposition. The veterans of Gush Emunim think that this is the best political formula for the success in achieving their settlement claims."

During Likud's term of office other more extreme groups have come to the fore, particularly when negotiations on "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza looked like a very serious possibility. Much of the criticism directed at Menachem Begin's administration has been over the inability of Begin's party to reconcile the differences between maximal and minimal views over the occupied territories. Likud has never publicly denounced its commitment to Eretz Israel but by pursuing peace talks in the Camp David framework it appeared to many Israelis that Begin was "selling out".

Christian holy places The year 1979 saw a revival in attacks against Christian organisations believed to be by ultra-orthodox nationalist groups. Swastikas and "Missionary Pig Go Home" were daubed on the walls of Christian bookshops and historical buildings. The House of Zion was again a subject of these attacks. The Russian Orthodox Church and Mount Zion monastery suffered damage. Threatening letters have been sent to members of the Christian clergy and several clergy have been spat at in the streets. Many Israelis as well as Christians are not satisfied with the way the police have handled these attacks, believing the political clout in the hands of ultra-orthodox nationalist groups accounts for the apparent leniency.

The leaders of the Christian community in February 1980 presented a letter of protest to the prime minister and foreign consuls: "The impression is persistent within the Christian community, that the civil authorities have so far failed to exhaust all the possibilities open to them to curb such manifestations... It is not infrequently said within the Christian community that the perpetrators of such acts enjoy relative immunity."

A spokesman for Kach claimed his group was not involved, but supported such acts: "It is a Jewish obligation to destroy graven images. The Christians have no place in Jerusalem, which is a Jewish capital."

These attacks have come at a time when Christian leaders are already worried about the steady decrease in the native Christian population.

Haram Al Sharif

Shortly after the Jerusalem Bill in July 1980 a group of ultra-orthodox nationalist Jews was formed to contest legally, through the Israeli High Court, the ban on Jews praying in the Muslim sacred sanctuary. They are not expected to be put off their campaign by court refusal.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that Arab fears about "access" to and "protection" of their holy places have legitimate grounds. It has also become increasingly clear that no matter how good the intentions are of moderate Israelis towards the Arab community, they are not showing themselves to be a match politically or tactically for the growing number of organised extremist ultra-nationalist groups imposed for the criminal activities and support through statements by a number of Israeli officials and notables for their aims if not their methods.

Archaeology, 1977-81

Haram Al Sharif

Although Israel announced its end to excavations around the Noble Sanctuary, research in that area has in fact continued. A wall was found by the Arab Muslim Council about ten years ago. In 1980 a Dr. Kanfman from the Hebrew University revealed that it is a part of the Second Temple. It is only a few yards from the Dome of the Rock. It has been described as the first possible remains of the Jerusalem Temple ever discovered.

Table No. 5
OPINION TABLE OF ISRAELI GROUPS RELATING TO JERUSALEM*

	FOR	LIKU'D	LABOUR	ULTRA-ORTHODOX NATIONALISTS	MINIMALISTS	MOORATES	RAKAH	ULTRA-ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS
Jerusalem is the undivided capital of Israel		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Present activities of building and land expropriation etc., in East Jerusalem		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Demographic superiority		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
The reducing of Arab Jerusalem into Arab 'quarters'		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Exclusion of Arab population from Jerusalem		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Protection of non-Jewish shrines		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extension of administrative boundaries of Jerusalem further into the West Bank		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

*Compiled from a review of the Israeli press 1967-1981.

NEWS

Randa Habib's CORNER

A name for life

Choosing a name for a new-born, is I think, a very delicate matter. How many parents, impressed by the success of a certain celebrity or other rush to call their new-born baby after him, even though this name may be difficult to pronounce, or worse, totally incompatible with their family name.

There are in Jordan, believe me, Winston Churchills (as first name), De Gaulles and Abdel Nassers. Lawrence is also common, in memory of Lawrence of Arabia.

In 1974 during the period when Henry Kissinger was often in the Middle East, quite a new-born in Jordan were called after the then American secretary of state.

Those names that we have to put up with all through our lives should be chosen more carefully.

Too many children are complexed because of their strange names. What is sometimes for the parents a spur of the moment decision can be a heavy burden for their son all his life.

Talking about strange names, a friend tells me that this story is true.

A man, crazy about the great world powers called his four daughters France, America, England and Russia. One day England (who had become a young lady) had to appear before the court concerning a dispute with a neighbour. When she arrived to court England was wearing her working clothes and as her boots were all muddy, she took them off and held them under her arms. The judge eyeing her, asked: "Your name?"

"Inglaterra". (England) answers the accused.

"Well, England", resumes the judge, "before we start, would you please leave your feet outside?"

Profits made through roll over lists to be returned

ZARQA (Petra) — Citizens who received profits by participating in the banned gambling roll-over lists should return the amounts of money received to the special committee set up for this purpose by the Zarqa District Governor, according to an announcement made by the District Governor Assistant Issa Mahmoud.

Mr. Mahmoud said that citizens

who received profits from the Happy Ending and Al Hadaq companies have one week from Sunday to return the money or the committee will have to take legal action against them.

Up till now the committee, which earlier liquidated the two companies' assets has returned JD 4,000 to their legitimate owners.

Mr. Mahmoud said.

Arab agricultural organisation director starts visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development Director Fahmi Jum'ah is due here Monday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

He will hold talks with Agriculture Minister Marwan Daudin on cooperation between the organisation and Jordan in agricultural affairs.

Dr. Jum'ah is also scheduled to deliver lectures on agriculture and food security in the Arab World at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture on Tuesday.

On Monday, Dr. Jum'ah will attend a ceremony marking the end of a training course for preparing and organising agricultural and rural projects which will be held at the Royal Automobile Club. The training course was the first of its type held by the organisation in The Arab World.

Abu Qoura to leave for Geneva meeting Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's National Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura is due to leave for Geneva on Monday to take part in the International Committee of the Red Cross's Standing Commission which will discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its effects on the country and the people there.

At the meeting scheduled for Wednesday, humanitarian issues and relief operations for the victims in Lebanon will be discussed.

Dr. Abu Qoura in his capacity as the Standing Commission's chairman has called for the implementation of the Geneva Convention in connection with civilians.



Jordan's Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura

Red Crescent receives list of aid needed for Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) has received a cable from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva listing the relief supplies and medicines needed by the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The society's President Ahmad

Abu Qoura said that a copy of the cable has been forwarded to Health Minister Zuhair Malhas so that committees charged with collecting in kind contributions can collect the required supplies and hand them over to the Health Ministry or to JNRCS officials prior to dispatching them to Lebanon.

Irbid buys wheat from local farmers at higher prices

IRBID (Petra) — A special government committee Sunday started purchasing wheat from local farmers at JD 90 to 105 per tonne.

The committee comprises representatives of the departments of agriculture cooperatives, supply

and the audit department in Irbid Governorate.

The government earlier announced it will buy wheat from local farmers at relatively higher prices than those of world markets in a bid to promote wheat production in Jordan.

Acting University President meets head of Khaleej centre

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan Acting President Rashid Al Diqr conferred at his office Sunday with the director of Al Khaleej Studies Centre at the Iraqi University of Basra, Dr. Mustafa Al Najjar.

Dr. Diqr spoke about the university's development and future programmes. The two also discussed the possibility of signing a cooperation agreement between the University of Jordan and the Al Khaleej Studies Centre and the exchange of teachers between the university and the Iraqi centre.

During the meeting Dr. Diqr spoke about the manuscripts and documentation centre at the University of Jordan and the services it offers in academic studies. He expressed the university's willingness to launch cooperation in documents-related matters with Iraqi universities.

Dr. Najjar also Sunday toured a number of University of Jordan departments and was briefed on their activities.

King condoles Ma'ay'ah family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday delegated Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani to offer his condolences to Al Ma'ay'ah family on the death of Haj Ali Ma'ay'ah.

Tal meets Japanese, French ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal conferred in his office here Sunday with the Japanese ambassador to Jordan Keiichi Tachibana.

They discussed scopes of cooperation in cultural fields between Jordan and Japan.

Later the minister received the French ambassador Jacques-Alain de Sedouy and discussed with him promoting Jordanian-French cultural and scientific cooperation.

Dr. Arafat also denounced a "policy of genocide aimed at the Palestinian people," accusing Israeli forces of flouting international conventions by "arresting and imprisoning even children aged 12 and 13."

Dr. Arafat, interviewed in Beirut, said the Israelis had arrested all Palestinian and foreign doctors and hospital medical staff in South Lebanon, and were submitting them to "tortures and cruel treatment."

A total of 25 hospitals had been set up by the Palestinians in West Beirut and their staff was working over an "inhuman blockade," he added.

NCC speaker back from Algeria visit

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) President Suleiman Arar returned to Amman Sunday at the end of a six-day official visit to Algeria at the invitation of its Algerian National Assembly President Rabah Bitat.

During the visit Mr. Arar delivered a message to President Chadli Ben Jedd from His Majesty King Hussein.

He also held talks with Algerian officials on the latest developments in the Middle East and Israel's invasion of Lebanon as well as the Iraq-Iran war, Arab Solidarity and the non-aligned nations' stand vis-a-vis these developments.

The visit has succeeded in shaping future cooperation between the NCC and the Algerian National Assembly, Mr. Arar said in a statement.

He said that the Algerian leaders "appreciate Jordan's national stand and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) by opening the door for volunteers to join the fighters in Lebanon, and collecting contributions for the victims of the Israeli invasion. Mr. Arar was accompanied on the visit by a four member delegation.



NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar

Honorary consul in Cyprus visits Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's honorary consul in Cyprus, Mr. Filios G. Sykopoulos has arrived in Amman for a visit during which he will meet a number of officials.

Mr. Sykopoulos is the managing director of Filios G. Sykopoulos Ltd., a plastics company in Limassol.

Social development under secretary visits Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — Social Development Under-Secretary Mohammad Ali Wardam held talks here Sunday with Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani on ways of promoting social work in Madaba District.

They discussed in particular holding a survey on social conditions in the district with the purpose of finding effective means for developing local voluntary and social work and cooperative societies. Also discussed was the proposed "dairy-products" project to be established at Bani Hamid village in southern Madaba District in cooperation

with the Ministry of Social Development.

Nearly 32 villages in the district will benefit from the project since their inhabitants will be offered jobs and the products will be marketed in Jordan, according to a Ministry of Social Development spokesman.

Mr. Wardam later toured social development societies and the Social Development Department in Madaba District and was briefed on the societies' activities. His tour also took him to Dhuqap where he inspected the social development centre and was briefed on its activities.

Zarqa holds handicraft exhibit

ZARQA (Petra) — An exhibition of handicrafts by 15 vocational training centres in Jordan was opened at the Zarqa Secondary Girls School Sunday by Education Department Director in Amman Governorate Abdul Latif Arabiyat.

The centres were set up by the ministry of education at the beginning of this summer vacation, and 300 participants are displaying samples of handicraft work, teaching aids and dresses at the exhibition which will remain open for several days.

Municipal committee appointed for Qamim Village

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has appointed a committee to run the affairs of Qamim

Municipality in Irbid Governorate.

The committee is chaired by Mr. Anwar Al Rousan and includes four other members.

Farm owners along Zarqa River hold meeting

ZARQA (Petra) — Farmers who grow crops along the Zarqa River had a meeting here Sunday with Agriculture Department Director Irfan Rawhi who explained to them the government's defence order concerning the type of crops that can be watered by waste water along the river, and those which should be irrigated by water from artesian wells.

The orders had been issued at the beginning of last month, and since then Mr. Rawhi had had meetings with farmers and land owners in Sukhneh and Ruseifeh to explain the implications of the order.

Attending Sunday's meeting also were agriculture ministry officials and agricultural experts.

Relentless fighting overshadows Beirut negotiations

(Continued from page 1).

pounded the city at a rate of up to a dozen a minute. Sudden clouds of smoke blotted out much of the Beirut skyline.

From the seafront, correspondents saw the muzzle flashes of Israeli guns in the hills overlooking Beirut followed by the thunder of shells exploding in the slum areas and shanty towns of the southern part of the city.

A barrage of Israeli rockets exploded on a luxury seafront hotel in a series of deafening blasts.

The commandos replied with a salvo of rockets.

Local radio stations said Israeli gunboats had joined in the bombardment while the PLO news agency Wafa reported that Israeli forces had made a new attempt to advance on Palestinian positions near Beirut airport.

In East Beirut, controlled by rightist militias cooperating with Israeli, Palestinian rockets struck two buildings close to the Alexandre Hotel, where many foreign correspondents are staying and Israeli officers are frequent visitors.

A passer-by was severely injured and an employee of the British embassy who was watching the exchanges of shellfire from the roof of the hotel was hit by shrapnel, hotel staff said. They did not know his name.

A government hospital in Baabda was also hit by three 120-millimetre rockets which smashed into the roof and a nurses home nearby, causing material damage but no casualties.

The hospital, which has 100 beds, has been mostly evacuated. It is surrounded by Israeli positions and artillery spotters and an Israeli rocket launcher stands about 30 metres from the hospital, the apparent target of Sunday's attack.

At the presidential palace, where many of the protracted negotiations for a peaceful end to the siege have been held, guards ran for cover as mortars crashed into the palace terrace and garden. Philips said he counted 11 mortar shells landing around the palace. Lebanese army soldiers said they were 120-millimetre calibre. They smashed windows and set a bus burning violently in the motor pool next door.

Israeli shells exploded almost without respite throughout the southern suburbs of West Beirut as the battles went on.

Legendary shells poured down north of the airport starting a series of fires along the airport road.

Summerland Hotel hit

within West Beirut, the

muzzle flashes of Israeli guns were visible on hillsides to the south as they plastered the battered southern suburbs of the city.

From dawn, shells and rockets rained down on the suburbs and the defenders fired back intermittently.

A constant stream of shells exploded about two kilometres to the south around the once luxurious Summerland Hotel complex.

The complex has been a target throughout intensive artillery exchanges in the past few days and the commandos said they believed the Israelis thought Palestinian fighters were occupying its deep basements.

At one point, the flaming streaks were visible of about 12 rockets being fired from Israeli positions at Khalde, nine kilometres down the coast.

There was an uncanny silence for about 30 seconds. Then the rockets thundered into the Summerland complex, a breakthrough beside it and the sea, sending earth, water and concrete leaping into the air.

The deafening explosion shook surrounding buildings and started a fire in front of the hotel which belched black smoke.

Five minutes later, commandos stationed a few streets away to the east answered with a salvo of their own rockets which roared away southwards leaving a trail of flame behind.

Again there was a 30-second delay before the rockets exploded in the distance.

Meanwhile, phosphorus shells continued to crash into the southern suburbs, with their sheet of flame and yellow-brown smoke that rears up when they land.

A leftist Lebanese fighter smiled as a group of journalists made to leave. "We have been fighting wars for eight years," he said. "This does not frighten us."

Begin studies 'alternatives'

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin studied military alternatives to force the commandos from Beirut after pessimistic reports on talks to solve the problem peacefully, a cabinet source said.

The source said the cabinet had been told at a meeting Sunday that no progress was being made at negotiations conducted by U.S. mediator Philip Habib in Beirut.

"A number of ministers complained that Israel was receiving misleading information about results of the talks," the source told reporters.

The United States has had no direct contacts with the PLO, using Lebanese politicians as go-betweens.

"As a result of this lack of progress in negotiations and the repeated violations by the terrorists of the ceasefire by opening fire at our forces in Beirut, the prime minister is studying military alternatives to get the terrorists out of the city," the cabinet source said.

He said the PLO "by stalling at the talks and shelling our forces obviously want to turn the conflict into a long drawn-out war of attrition, a situation Israel will not tolerate."

Israeli leaders have said they did not rule out a military solution to remove the estimated 6,000 commandos from the western sector of Beirut if a peaceful settlement were not achieved.

Earlier, senior Israeli officials painted a gloomy picture of the negotiations, saying Syria had created new problems.

With Israeli generals now preparing the army for the possibility of a winter in Lebanon, the cabinet decided to increase the length of military service for thousands of Israelis.

Soldiers doing their three-year service must spend an extra three months in the army. Girl soldiers in essential jobs, who have not been sent into the war zone, will also have their service extended.

An opinion poll showed most Israelis oppose an all-out assault on West Beirut. Published in the afternoon paper Yediot

Aharonot, the poll said 68 per cent are against an assault, 29 in favour and three per cent undecided.

Internal opposition

Internal opposition to the war was raised at the cabinet session. A spokesman said ministers were told that Mapam, the left-wing faction of the opposition Labour Party, had distributed pamphlets among front-line soldiers criticising the Israeli invasion.

He said the government took a grave view that political campaigning should be carried into the war zone.

Protest to Paris

Israel instructed its ambassador to Paris to deliver a sharp protest to the French government over remarks attributed to President Mitterrand, the spokesman said.

According to local newspapers, Mr. Mitterrand said during a visit to Hungary that the Israeli siege of West Beirut resembled a massacre of French women and children by the Nazis in 1944.

Mr. Mitterrand said during a visit to Hungary that he would not agree to Beirut becoming a "new Oradour."

Oradour is a French village where 300 residents, including women and children, were massacred by the Nazis in 1944.

"Whenever a military operation runs into difficulties, it results in 'Oradour-type' incidents," Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as saying. "I did not accept these incidents in France and I will not accept them in Lebanon. I will not agree that Beirut will become a new Oradour."

40,000 killed

About 40,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed or wounded in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Palestinian Red Crescent President Fathi Arafat told TASS news agency in an interview released in Moscow.

Dr. Arafat also denounced a "policy of genocide aimed at the Palestinian people," accusing Israeli forces of flouting international conventions by "arresting and imprisoning even children aged 12 and 13."

Dr. Arafat, interviewed in Beirut, said the Israelis had arrested all Palestinian and foreign doctors and hospital medical staff in South Lebanon, and were submitting them to "tortures and cruel treatment."

A total of 25 hospitals had been set up by the Palestinians in West Beirut and their staff was working over an "inhuman blockade," he added.

ELLERMAN CITY LINERS

ایلمرمان سیتی لاینرز

From UK, North Continent & Italy to AQABA

من بريطانيا وشمال أوروبا وإيطاليا إلى العقبة

Fortnightly Service

The Container Vessels	Ellesmere	Antwerp	La Spezia	Agaba
القوارىء الحاويات	إيلسمير	أنشورب	لا سبيزيا	العقبة
LOTTE SCHEER	1 - 7	4 - 7	-	15 - 7
METEOR	8 - 7	11 - 7	17 - 7	27 - 7
PETER SIF	13 - 7	17 - 7	23 - 7	2 - 8

GENERAL AGENTS: MAITRANS SHIPPING AGENCIES

شركة مالترانس للشحن

P.O. BOX 5000, JORDAN

ص.ب. 5000، الأردن

Tel: 2843 MITSAN JO

هاتف: 2843 ميسان جو

BALFOUR BEATTY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PLANT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE

Due to completion of Arab Potash contract, the items listed below of plant and mechanical equipment are now available for sale.

JCB 3C
J DEERE 450 loader/backactor crawler
Truck mixers 4 mtr
30 cube meter Elba concrete batcher
Aveling Barford 10 ton Viab roller
Bar cropper electric
Bar Bender Electric
Mech Viab pokers/petters.
Various concrete mixers
18/12 - 21/14 - 100/150 hrs
Concrete cube tester/crusher
Air conditioning charging and testing unit (portable)
Ace winch
Parker stonesize and crusher 30 mtr per hour (mobile)
Dumpers. Hydraulic tipping
Commer tipper trucks 5 mtr
Assortment of pneumatic hammers, drills
Grinders and electrical tools. Breakers
Scrabble hammers
Wood work band saw

Enquiries to site office: Tel. 65116, 65118, 65119
Tlx. 22277 BBAMM JO

DE FACTONOMICS

Personnel issues in Jordanian banks

By T.A. Jaber

BANKING ACTIVITIES in Jordan have been growing rapidly in the last few years. Since 1977, commercial banks' assets, deposits and credit facilities have been increasing at an average annual rate of 15 per cent. The same rate almost applies to the specialised credit institutions.

As part of the financial market, banks have also witnessed institutional diversification and introduced new activities which were not traditionally performed in Jordan. To mention some of these changes as examples, the establishment of investment banks, consolidated loans, credit cards, deposits for Jordanians in foreign currency, representation offices for foreign banks, establishment of the Association of Banks in Jordan, etc.

Parallel to the expansion in banking activities and their diversification, the total number of employees in the banking profession has been increasing rapidly. Using figures published by the Association in its 1981 annual report, the following main observations can be pointed out:

1. Total employees in banks amount to seven thousand. While this sector is currently employing less than two per cent of our labour force, its demand for manpower is increasing at a higher rate than the economy as a whole, a fact that will lead to a growing significance of banking in employment and income generation in Jordan.
2. Employment in Jordan's banks is characterised by a high turnover and mobility. In 1981, 17 per cent of banks' personnel were newly appointed while resignations accounted for 31 per cent. In other words, banks are facing a large inflow of new employees every year which amounts to one fifth of their total staff. This fact has significant implications on the banks' personnel management which will be referred to in this article.
3. Jordanian banks are facing competition on their qualified officers not only from other banking and financial institutions in Jordan, but mostly from such institutions in the neighbouring Arab countries in the Gulf. Emigration of bank employees occurs in waves from time to time during the year, depending on the demand of Arab banks. Continued emigration has also an important impact on personnel management in our banks.
4. A high percentage of banks' employees is susceptible to mobility for various purposes of which improvement of earned income and educational attainment stand to be the most important ones. Thus, 36 per cent of total banks employees are less than twenty five years of age, while 45 per cent have only a secondary education, and 48 per cent are single.
5. Banking represents a profession favoured by females in Jordan where they account for 28 per cent of total employees in banks. With the growing female enrolment in Jordanian higher educational institutions, it is expected that

banks will rely more on female employees. This trend requires certain special policies on the part of personnel management of banks.

In addition to the quantitative expansion of banking activities in Jordan and accordingly the growth in their staff, individual and corporate clients are expecting a higher quality of service from banks. Quality service should be reflected in a better attitude to the bank's clients, a faster service and a friendly attitude by its employees. A change in the attitude cannot be expected to take place without proper training and guidance.

While banks tend to go further into mechanisation to handle thousands and perhaps more of their daily transactions, banking will continue to be a labour-intensive activity. Accordingly, each bank should pay special attention to the preparation of personnel policies, selection of employees, their training and development, institutionalising a rewarding system and

administering employee relations. The function of personnel management has become an increasingly significant one. The availability of banking staff cannot be taken for granted nor their efficiency.

Banks in Jordan are making good profits and their shares are being transacted more than others in the Amman Financial Market. Their employees are mostly unionised and bargain actively for higher salaries and better working conditions.

Thus, our banks should develop a capability of collective bargaining. Since wages are accounting for a larger portion of the banks' operating expenses, a flexible salary policy should be pursued with improved industrial relations with the employees and their representatives.

It is always easier to prescribe what should be done than actually doing it. Do we have the qualified managers to be in charge of such a dynamic and evolving personnel management role? This is a task where our banks should give top priority.

Read a book, Howie

IT IS quite novel, and rather pleasant, to find ourselves in agreement with a statement by an Israeli leader. Mr. Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, said earlier this week that the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon should not give Israel "the illusion that we have finished with the story either of the Palestinians or even of the PLO." How right he is.

The Eban statement comes in stark contrast with the words of a prominent American Jewish leader, Mr. Howard Squadron, who said in an interview in Tel Aviv that "a show of force" by Israel was necessary to convince PLO leaders that they had to evacuate Beirut. When we first heard Mr. Squadron's words, little noises in the back of our minds tried to tell us that we have heard this before, that we have witnessed a similar mind at work somewhere else, in another time and another place. And then we remembered: It was Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, and the bombing of North Vietnam and the invasion

of Cambodia. Mr. Squadron, like the Nixon-Kissinger ethos, thinks that if you bomb people hard enough and long enough, they will magically disappear, or, at worst, surrender to you and never be heard of again. That did not happen in Vietnam, of course, as it did not happen when the white minority government in Rhodesia spent most of its time bombing black African guerrilla camps in and around Rhodesia. It will not work today in Lebanon, either as Mr. Eban so clearly sees and says. What does happen when you bomb people is that they muster strengths they did not ever dream they possessed, and they return one day to kill you, harass you, and, ultimately, negotiate a peace agreement with you based on the principle of mutual recognition and equal rights. Mr. Squadron should spend less time playing the cowboy and spend more time reading up on recent history. We would have thought that, of all people, a Jewish leader would not ignore history.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The same content, only in disguised form

The proposal to form a multi-national force to supervise the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Beirut and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces away from the city is only new in form and not in content. The content of the proposal speaks of the Israeli aim behind invading Lebanon, namely the destruction of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the undermining of the Arab will over the Lebanese arena.

This projected proposal means that Israel should reap the fruits of its aggression on the Palestinians and the Lebanese people under the auspices of the multi-national force, instead of the U.S. marines alone. It is clear that this solution is stark naked deception. Israel must be awarded for launching this aggression on the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

The Israeli-Palestinian war in Lebanon, which entered its fifth week, is the result of the Israeli intransigence and the United States collaboration. Israel and the United States want to liquidate the Palestinian issue and impose U.S.

hegemony on the region by sheer force. Therefore, the real solution is that of solving the Palestinian issue according to United Nations resolutions. The real solution is not liquidating the Palestinian issue, nor does it lie in sending the Palestinian resistance out of Beirut. The United States should abandon its ambitions of imposing its hegemony on the region.

The effective key to the settlement of the Lebanese problem lies in carrying out the resolutions which enable the Palestinian people to establish their own state. The Beirut issue is but one of the problems which emerged because of the Israeli aggression on the Arab Nation.

The Arab leaders must shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities at this crucial stage. Arab leader must assume an effective role in dealing with the current developments and in the real solution which can settle the Palestinian issue, prevent its liquidation and save the region from the stormy and dangerous currents threatening the region.

Al Dustour: Arab or Islamic summit, united stand is the issue

The Tunisian president called on Arab kings and presidents to hold an emergency Arab summit conference in Tunis on Wednesday to discuss the tragic situation of the Palestinians and the Lebanese people. The truth is that any Arab meeting aimed at uniting the Arab stand in face of the flagrant challenge is an all-out Arab demand.

The emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers, held in Tunis in June, entrusted the six-member committee with the task of calling for convening an emergency Arab summit conference should it be deemed necessary. It appears that the committee has not completed its contacts with United Nations Security Council permanent members.

Some twenty Islamic states, including Jordan, expressed their approval to participate in the Islamic summit called for by the PLO leader to discuss means of confronting the Israeli onslaught on Lebanon and ending the barbaric siege imposed on Beirut.

The summit must be convened, but the most important things for this conference to succeed in crystallising a united Arab stand capable of confronting the challenge our nation is facing in Lebanon. Our Arab Nation is passing through a very dangerous stage pregnant with fateful possibilities, and history will record the efforts of the people who shouldered their responsibilities.

Vindictive Iranians display stubbornness in dealing with Iraqi government

Unpredictable Iranian response to war, and to peace moves

By Nassir Shirkhani

Reuter

LONDON — Increasingly powerful voices are being raised in Iran for an invasion of Iraq to pressure Baghdad into accepting Iranian terms for an end to the Gulf war.

Military and religious leaders and the mass media are urging the Iranian people to brace themselves for a battle "to conquer Karbala and Najaf", two holy cities in the heart of Iraqi territory. A campaign for a military solution to the 22-month-old Gulf war appears to be gaining momentum a week after Iraqi forces

announced they had withdrawn from Iran and retreated to the international border.

The Tehran evening newspaper Kayhan today published interviews with 18 military commanders and clerical rulers who all favoured a military push into Iraq. Among those interviewed were the head of ground forces, Colonel

Sayyed Shirazi and commander of the air force, Colonel Mohammad Hassan Moinepur, both members of the supreme defence council that dictates war strategy.

Iraq's withdrawal from Iran fulfilled one of several Iranian conditions for ending the war. It followed a series of successful Iranian offensives in recent months that drove Iraqi forces from the southern oil province of Khuzestan. Iraq apparently hoped the pullback would persuade Iranian leaders to go to the negotiating table. Iran, however, called the Iraqi move a plot and promised to fight on until the overthrow of Iraq's government.

Political sources in Tehran said Iran's clerical leaders believed the more pressure they exerted on Iraq, the more concessions the Iraqi government would be forced to give.

Iranian demands

With the Iraqis stationed on the border, Iran now demands huge war reparations of up to \$150 billion, the trial of the Iraqi government and the return to Iraq of 100,000 Iraqi dissidents expelled in recent years.

In what was seen in Tehran as a sign that the pressure was working, Iraq said Wednesday it was ready to allow Shi'ite Muslims expelled from Iraq to return to visit holy shrines.

Despite unconfirmed reports that several Arab Gulf states that supported Iraq in the war were ready to pay \$25 billion to Iran, the Iraqi government has made no commitment to offer reparations to Tehran. Colonel Shirazi said in Thursday's interview that Iran could no longer bear the bombardment of its towns by Iraq, nor

would it wait until Iraq accepted its demands. "We cannot wait until our rights are recognised. We must pursue the aggressive enemy until its complete destruction," Kayhan quoted him as saying Thursday.

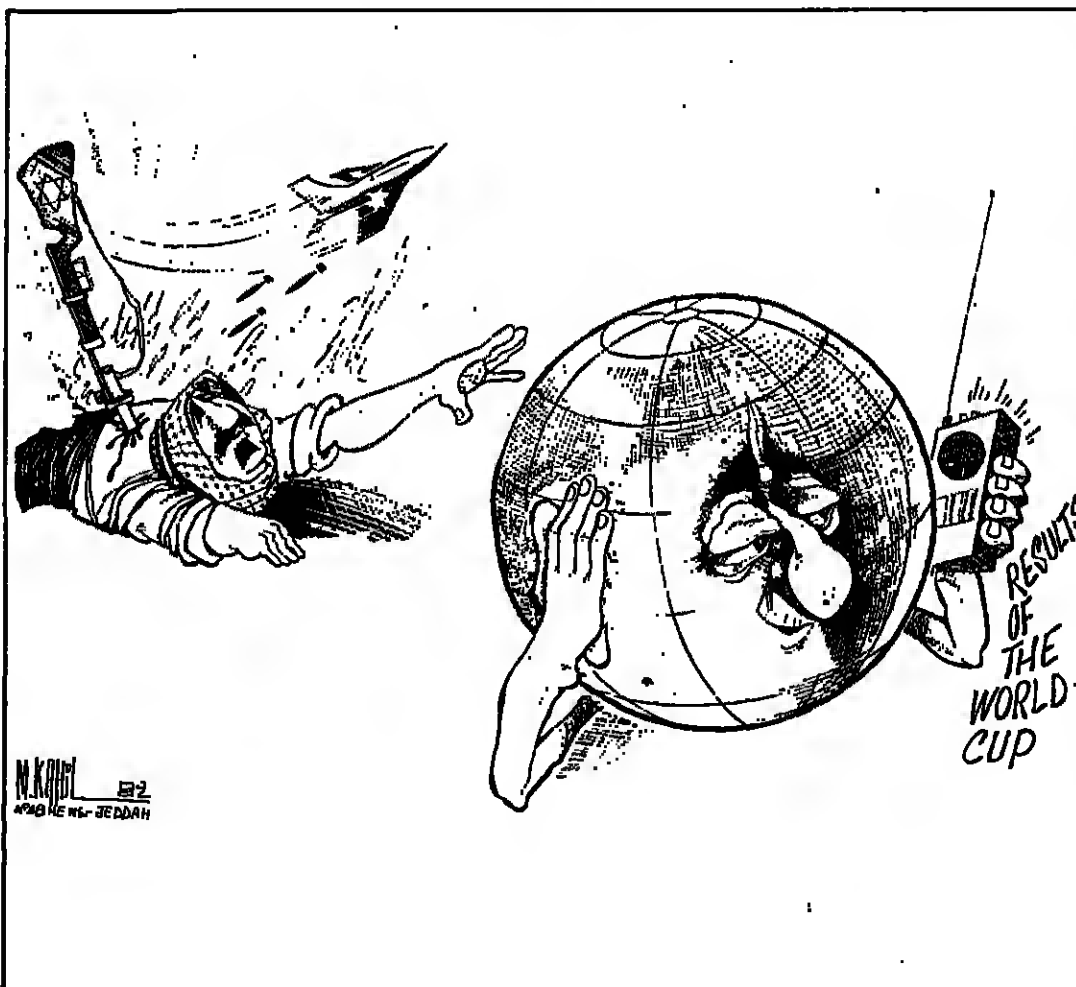
Ayatollah Jafaruddin Taheri, spiritual leader of the second biggest Iranian city of Isfahan told Kayhan: "An all-out attack on Iraq could bring about effective results and victory." Government spokesman Ahmad Tavakoli told Tehran radio after a cabinet meeting Thursday Iran would continue the war.

Khomeini's approval needed

Iranian leaders have said any military drive into Iraq would not be aimed at occupying Iraqi territory. It would rather be a measure to help Iraqis topple the Baathist government and establish an Islamic republic friendly towards Iran.

Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has until now warned his armed forces against invading a Muslim country. Iranian sources said any final decision by the supreme defence council to launch an invasion of Iraq would have to have the blessing of the Ayatollah.

Although the fighting between the two countries is now limited to cross-border shelling, Tehran newspapers have tried to keep the war alive in the public mind. The slogan "battle until the conquer of Karbala" now appears on the front pages of all major newspapers every day. The Shi'ite shrine at Karbala is the most holy place of the sect outside Iran. Some 95 per cent of Iranians are Shi'ites, as is about a half the Arab population of Iraq.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

02:30 Koran
02:50 Tales from the World
03:50 Cartoons
04:50 Local Programme
05:50 Sayings
06:50 Local Programme
07:50 Local Programme
08:50 Religious Programme
09:50 Religious Programme
10:50 Local Programme
11:50 Local Programme
12:50 Local Programme
13:50 Local Programme
14:50 Local Programme
15:50 Local Programme
16:50 Local Programme
17:50 Local Programme
18:50 Local Programme
19:50 Local Programme
20:50 Local Programme
21:50 Local Programme
22:50 Local Programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
08:00 News in Hebrew
09:00 Comedy: Tunny & Jono
10:00 Play of the Week
11:00 "Three Sisters"
12:00 News in English
13:00 Wolcott

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
and partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Sign on
07:01 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
07:40 Morning Show
08:00 News Headlines
08:30 Morning Show
09:30 30 Minute Theatre
10:00 Sign on
10:01 News Headlines
10:02 Pop Session
10:03 Pop Session
10:04 News Bulletin
10:05 Instrumentals
10:06 French Way of Life
10:07 Concert Hour
10:08 News Summary
10:09 Instrumentals
10:10 Old Favourites

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Centre tel. 41743
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cinder Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Lurwibidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Populor Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lurwibidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 66428.
Orthodox Abdali 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 65249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:57 Imsak
03:57 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:41 Dhuhur
12:22 'Asr
18:45 Maghrib
20:24 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (EA)
10:35 Moscow (SU)
14:00 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 New York (RJ)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:00 Bangkok (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
17:45 Bucharest (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:00 London (BA)
19:00 Frankfurt (LH)
20:10 Amsterdam (KLM)
07:40 Cairo (EA)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Cairo (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Cairo (EA)
08:15 Paris (AF)
10:30 Bucharest (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
14:00 Moscow (SU)
14:15 Baghdad (RJ)
15:10 Tripoli (LA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc 74.4/ 74.8
Dutch guilder 129.9/ 129.7
Egyptian guinea 352.6/ 355.8
French franc 51.4/ 51.7
Iraqi dinar 572.3/ 580
Italian lire (for 100) 25.7/ 25.9
Japanese yen (for 100) 138.1/ 138.9
Kuwaiti dinar 1235.6/ 1240
Lebanese lira 68.3/ 68.8
Omani rial 102.3/ 103.2
Qatari riyal 97.7/ 98.2
Saudi riyal 103.5/ 103.9
Swedish crown 37.7/ 38
Syrian lira 60.3/ 60.2
U.A.E. sheqel 96.9/ 97.3
U.K. sterling pound 614.8/ 614.5
U.S. dollar 356/ 358
W. German mark 143.6/ 144.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
Fine weather with northwesterly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm sea.
Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 17/29
Agaba 20/32
Decatur 18/35
Jordan Valley 21/36
Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 28, Agaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Agaba 31 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 313813-32
Khalid Memorial, J. Amman 44281-4
Abdullah Memorial, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsi 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Salam, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein 67127-9
Al-Ahl, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajirah 77101-3
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Feyer Hussein Jallouqah 24027
Dr. Jamil Zuhdi Maraga 70140
Bassam pharmacy 26784
Feyer pharmacy 61627
Jed pharmacy 74822
Tanner taxi 66417
Youth City taxi 63273
Taxi taxi 44660

IBRD

Dr. Ali Omari 72032
Al-Farabi pharmacy 3661

ZARQA

Al Sabah pharmacy (-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (American) 450/460
Apple (European) 300/450
Apple (Double Red) 280/290
Apple (Golden) 280/290
Apple (Local) 200/150
Banana (small) 260/220
Apricot (Local) 240/200
Apricot 380/300
Banana 260/200
Banana (small) 225/180
Beans 360/300
Beans (string) 360/300
Broad Beans 170/140
Carrot 100/80
Cauliflower (white) 150/120
Cherry 440/360
Cherry (large) 200/150
Cucumber (small) 260/220
Eggplant (small) 200/150
Fava beans 140/100
Gentle 550/500
Grape 330/250
Grape (leaves) 350/280
Hot Green Pepper 360/300
Lemon 350/300
Mellow 90/70
Marrow (large) 200/150
Marrow (small) 280/220
Melon 270/220
Onion 140/100
Onion (dry) 140/120
Onion (green) 340/200
Orange (Valencia) 180/140
Parsley 100/80
Peas 380/300
Peas 800/700
Pumpkin 250/200
Pumpkin (yellow) 200/150
Pumpkin (red) 140/100
Potato (imported) 140/100
Radish 120/120
Rape 400/300
Sage 360/300
Sweet Pepper 270/200
Water Melon 170/130

FEATURES

By Paul Majendie
Reporter

OTTAWA — Canadians enraged by bureaucrats building a wall of secrecy round every document will soon be let loose on a mountain of once-classified files to see how government really works.

That at least is the theory behind a new freedom of information act which has just been passed by the House of Commons in Ottawa. But critics say the measure has no bite because cabinet papers are to be kept from the prying eyes of the public.

Canada lacked the impetus of a Watergate scandal to push through such legislation and it

took two years of countless committee meetings and careful deliberation before the measure finally saw the light of day.

It is designed to give people greater access to government files and at the same time protect the privacy of personal information being stored in departmental data banks.

Communications Minister Francis Fox forecast that the act would "bring about a very major change in the thinking of government."

But it was he who came under strong opposition attack when he introduced a clause which created special exemption for cabinet documents. This reflected gov-

No more official secrets in Canada

ernment concern over court rulings last year in British Columbia and Alberta in which ministers were ordered to divulge some cabinet confidences.

Opposition Conservative critic Walter Baker has pledged that his party will drop the cabinet exemption if it topples the Liberals and returns to power.

Svend Robinson of the left-leaning New Democratic Party,

who voted against the measure, argued that with the exemption clause "I suppose they could put" cabinet documents: confidential "on clippings out of Canada's

leading newspapers. It will be used when the chips are down. But they'd run the risk of being caught with their hands in the cookie jar if they over-use it."

The act, due to become law in about six months, offers a simple

system of cutting through red tape.

First, you write to the relevant government department for the file you want and it has to reply within 30 days.

If the answer is no, then you can call in the information commissioner, an Ombudsman who will support you if he thinks the case is worth pursuing.

If the Ombudsman turns you

down, then there is one final step — bring the whole affair to court.

That last provision is very similar to the U.S. freedom of information act, passed in 1966 and then substantially broadened in 1974.

The American act requires the government either to provide the information or demonstrate that disclosure would substantially harm its legitimate work. For

instance, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) must show that disclosure would identify or endanger an agent, jeopardise an investigation or reveal investigative techniques.

U.S. decisions to withhold information can be challenged in court and courts have been known to review decisions by intelligence agencies to classify certain information.

But how will the act work in practice in Canada? The American experience gives a good foretaste of what might happen here.

In the United States, journalists and other writers have used the act widely. William Shawcross got much of his information about U.S.

bombing of Cambodia for use in his controversial book Sideshow. Some businesses have also alleged that the act has been abused by their competitors for purposes of industrial espionage.

Canadian journalists and politicians certainly will find the thought of browsing through policy papers an appealing prospect while businessmen, consumers and environmentalists will be eager to get their hands on market studies too.

Opposition Conservative Walter Baker, despite criticising the bill for being watered down, forecast: "I don't think the government realises the floodgates that they have inched open."

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

RESTAURANT CHINA
"The First & Best"
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
First Circle, Jabal Amman
Near Ayyah Girl's School
Open Daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

RESTAURANT TAIWAN
TOURISMO
Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41083. Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome. Welcome & Thank-You

AL FARDOUS
RESTAURANT
Under New Management
41st Circle, 4th Floor, 4th Circle, 4th Floor, 4th Circle, 4th Floor

MIRAMAR HOTEL
AQABA
Air conditioned rooms.
Fair rates
Nice swimming pool
Snack bar by pool side
Special long term arrangements.
Tel. 04/4341 - 2 Aqaba
Tlx. 62275 JO

HALA INN
Special Ramadan Iftar
at Al-Taref restaurant
For Reservations: Tel. 43104 - 43936
3rd Circle Near Khalid Hospital

Ld Terrdsse
Welcomes you during the holy month of RAMADAN at THE ROOF.
• Delicious IFTAR meals
• Panoramic view
• Relaxing atmosphere
for reservations
Tel. 62831
Stamessani

Green House
COFFEE SHOP
AT PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
OPEN FROM 6 IN THE MORNING
TILL 12 MIDNIGHT

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED
Wadi Sagra Road
East of New Traffic Bridge
Across From Holiday Inn
Tel. 61822
AMMAN

HOTELS

HOTEL JORDAN
INTER-CONTINENTAL
IFTAR BUFFET
DAILY During the Holy Month of Ramadan.
at OKAZ RESTAURANT

Sheraton sets the style of excellence
Daily Special
RAMADAN
"IFTAR"
Buffet at the Sheraton Palace
عمان شيراتون بالاس
Amman Sheraton Palace

SABASTIA
RESTAURANT
Korean, Japanese, Chinese Cuisine
Open daily:
Lunch 12:30 - 3:30 p.m.
Dinner 6:30 - 11:30 p.m.
For reservation, call 65161 Ext. 93
AMBASSADOR HOTEL

Holiday Inn
Lobby
Lobby
Lobby

THE SWIMMING POOL
at the
Hotel Jerusalem
International Melia
Not a mere pool to have a dip but a world of beauty to enjoy with your family
For membership contact sales manager.
Tel. 6521/8

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

TRANSPORTATION

FOR: SHIPPING-TRAVEL & TOURISM
INSURANCE-CLEARANCE
AIR FREIGHT-PACKING
PLEASE CONTACT:
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

CROWN INTERNATIONAL
WORLDWIDE
Specialists in local & international removals
• shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)
• storage • packing • crating • clearing
• door-to-door service
CROWN INTERNATIONAL
Amman, Jabal Hussein • First Circle
Tel. 64090 • Tlx. 22205 BESMGO JO
Aqaba: Tel. 5778

1982 models
WASSIM
RENT-A-CAR
short & long term
TEL. 44579 • 43515
CAMEO HOTEL

ABABA TOURS
INTERNAL TOURS
AIRLINE TICKETS
RENT A CAR
AT
HOLIDAY INN
AMMAN
TEL. 63100

europcar
rent a car
1982 MODELS
AVAILABLE
Europcar Offices:
Shepherd Hotel 39197-8
Marriott Hotel 60100
Sheraton Palace Hotel 60000

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

MISCELLANEOUS

Multi-System
Room Air Conditioners
DAIKIN
Tel. 65364 & 68578

ME Real Estate
Your Real Estate Agent
In Jordan
Tel. 42358, 42503
P.O. Box 35107 Amman
Tlx. 21857 JO

AQABA

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
AQABA
Invites you to enjoy the best service and the delicious Chinese Cuisine in the most quiet atmosphere.
Amman road
Tel. 4633

EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT
DINNER BUFFET
AND DISCO PARTY
Tel. 4633

CHINA
RESTAURANT
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available.
Open daily 11:30-3:30, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel. 4415

CHINA RESTAURANT
ABOVE HOMAN SUPERMARKET
POST OFFICE
HOMAN HOUSE
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

OPTICIANS

THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL
CONTACT-LENSE CENTRE
EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSE
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
AMMAN TEL. 42043

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST OPTICIAN IN TOWN
OPTIKOS
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL
MODERATE PRICES
SAME DAY DELIVERY
TEL. 43043
AMMAN

SOME THINGS LAST FOREVER
Rosenthal studio-line
Jabal Amman
2nd Circle
Tel. 41816

FINLANDIA
VISIT THE NEW FINLANDIA SHOWROOM
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE
Our new Tel. No. 39404
See map for directions.

SPORTS

International footballers reportedly to defy ban on playing in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African newspapers and the State Broadcasting Corporation Sunday carried reports of an imminent tour of this country by a group of top soccer players in defiance of the International Football Federation (FIFA).

South Africa was expelled from FIFA in 1976 because of its official race separation (apartheid) policies and has not been host to a major soccer tour for nearly a decade. FIFA is soccer's international controlling body.

A spokesman for the Football Council of South Africa (FCSA), a multi-racial organising body formed to run the sport here after the 1976 ban, would not comment on the reports.

The black president of the FCSA, George Thabe, is in Madrid for Sunday's World Cup final and has announced he will ask FIFA to send a fact-finding mission to South Africa to see that racial discrimination has been removed from the sport here.

The reports, which were variously attributed to sources in London, Madrid and Johannesburg, follow a sanctions-

busting tour by rebel English cricketers earlier this year. They were later banned from playing for their country for three years.

The reports, carried by almost all the country's newspapers this weekend, said several current internationals—including Argentina's Osvaldo Ardiles and Mario Kempes—would be among the 18-man squad.

They added that the players would be leaving from several secret European locations on Tuesday and assemble here on Wednesday.

The side would play five games in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town, and possibly a sixth against a national South Africa representative XI, the reports said.

Among the players mentioned were former English internationals Dave Watson, Mick Channon, Alan Ball and Ian Gillard. Radio South Africa said the side would include former Dutch captain Johan Cruyff and West German Franz Beckenbauer.

Southampton defender and former Yugoslav international Ivan Golac and the former Tot-

tenham Hotspur goalkeeper Milija Aleksić were also named in some reports.

Several newspapers added that there would be at least one black player in the squad, probably Justin Fashanu or Cyrille Regis, two top English players.

Players taking part in such a tour would be certain to face reprisals from FIFA, which last year forced the cancellation of a similar tour by threatening to act against 14 British professional soccer players who had already arrived in South Africa for a series of coaching clinics and exhibition matches.

Northern Ireland fullback Sammy Nelson and Scottish defender Willie Young, who were part of that group, were ordered by Arsenal manager Terry Neill not to take part in any games.

Soccer in South Africa is mainly black-supported.

About three million fans annually attend games of the Premier Professional Soccer League, which is completely integrated with several white players appearing for teams based in black townships around Johannesburg.

Bernabeu stadium: Temporary home for Italian fans

MADRID (R) — Italy's irrepressible 'fiori'—their flamboyant fans—turned Madrid's Bernabeu stadium into their temporary home Sunday night as they outnumbered, out-trumpeted and outsang their West German rivals before the 1982 World Cup final.

An hour before the start of soccer's most lavish spectacle, the supporters who had arrived by chartered planes, buses and even on foot, created a cacophony of noise.

The red, white and green of Italy was everywhere—on banners, hats, neck scarves and headbands. Less prominent on the terraces and tribunes of the 90,000 capacity arena were the West German colours of red, black and gold.

Outside the stadium, fans clustered in groups, discussing with more nervousness than bravado their teams' prospects of winning the gold-cast International Football Federation (FIFA) trophy, football's greatest prize.

West German supporter Klaus

Blumel, who travelled from Baden-Baden for the finals, predicted with no great conviction a 2-1 win for the European Champions.

"That's provided we can stop Rossi," he said.

Francesco Panzera naturally did not agree with the forecast. Having hitch-hiked to Spain, when Italy reached the semi-final, he was sure the *azzurri* would reward him.

"Italy are playing so well at the moment. I cannot see West Germany scoring a goal. And Rossi is the best player of the tournament," he boasted.

The atmosphere was hot and close within the bowl of the stadium with the sun occasionally breaking through an overcast sky.

The Bernabeu was expected to be full for the final with Spain's King Juan Carlos. Italian President Sandro Pertini and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt heading a host of dignitaries in the royal box.

Win or lose, Derwall remains

MADRID (R) — Win or lose, Jupp Derwall knew before he came to Spain he could keep his job till 1986 but there were times on the rocky path to the World Cup final when the West German manager must have wondered if it was worth it.

Derwall and his men flew into the rainswept north four weeks ago, proud European Champions beaten only by Brazil and Argentina since the 1978 World Cup and expected to go a long way in Spain.

But from the chaos of their arrival, besieged and beseeched for press interviews and pictures, the road to Madrid took many embarrassing and upsetting turns.

Derwall's policy of giving his players plenty of freedom seemed to lead them down a path of over-confidence to defeat in the opening match against obscure Algeria, and from then on it became a battle of survival.

The silver-haired coach, who took over from Helmut Schoen after the 1978 World Cup failure, was chastened too. "If we don't beat Algeria I'll take the next train home," he had said.

The team were castigated for the defeat and Derwall, stung by

attacks in the West German press, said some comments bordered on treason.

But if defeat over Algeria was painful, the hollow victory over Austria which conveniently carried both through to the second round roused disgust in Spain and beyond, with Derwall prime target of odium.

Inside the squad he has faced a few dissatisfied outbursts, most notably a widely reported allegation of cowardice from striker Horst Hrubesch when he was banished to the spectator seats for the clash against England.

But, learning from the dissonance that clouded the atmosphere in the German camp in Argentina, he reduced the potential for unrest by bringing only 19 players to Spain with the result that only one outfield player—defender Wilfried Hannes—has not had a match.

For Derwall, the job goes on till 1986. He signed the contract two months before the squad left for Spain, symbolising the continuity in a federation which has had just four managers since the war—Otto Nerz, Sepp Herberger, Helmut Schoen and Jupp Derwall.

"Whatever happens in the World Cup in Spain, our man remains Jupp Derwall," Federation President Hermann Neuberger said.

Italians, Germans determined to match Brazilian record

MADRID (R) — Brazil's record of three World Cup wins will be equalled Sunday night, no matter what the result of the final between Italy and West Germany.

The European sides have each won the cup twice and managers Enzo Bearzot of Italy and Jupp Derwall of West Germany are equally determined to match the Brazilian record in Madrid's Bernabeu stadium.

Although both men will look forward to a well-earned rest after Sunday night's final whistle, they know that their reputations rest on the outcome.

Derwall has never suffered defeat at the hands of another European nation. Bearzot, the most likeable of men, is well aware that he will be persecuted for years to come by the Italian press if he fails to produce the Italians' first World Cup victory since 1938.

Whatever the result both men, neither of whom has ever managed a top club side, deserve the

utmost praise for their work in Spain.

Italy's success in this year's tournament is due totally to the persistence of Bearzot.

The Italians, World Cup winners in 1934 and 1938, have been one of the enigmas of the modern game, a side packed with exciting skills but hidebound by the defensive preachings of club coaches.

Bearzot, like Derwall an understudy for many years, has suggested a different philosophy since taking over in 1977.

Now when the Italians take the lead they go looking for another goal. Not only have they beaten holders Argentina and favourites Brazil, they have taken time out to entertain, a foreign word in the Italian first division where fear of losing is the name of the game.

Like Italy, who failed to win one of their first-round matches, Derwall's West Germans also started badly. The much-saunted Ger-

mans, the European Champions, began their campaign by being outplayed by Algeria and suffering a humiliating 2-1 defeat.

But Derwall, no disciplinarian, has brought his team to heel without cracking the whip and the character they showed in coming from 2-1 down to beat France on penalties in the semifinal is due in no small part to the manager's gentle coaxing.

Derwall is a sensitive man who felt deeply some of the criticisms that were levelled at him after his team's defeat by Algeria and the ill-starred Austrian game.

But he has the ability to overcome the hurt he feels. "You owe it to yourself to rise above this sort of thing," he says.

Although Italy and West Germany have met on 17 occasions since 1923—the Italians lead 9-3 at present—Derwall and Bearzot will be pitting their wits against each other for the first time.

FIFA chief accuses Spanish organisers of ignoring obligations towards ticket sales

MADRID (R) — Joao

Havelange, President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said Sunday there had been serious World Cup problems involving ticket sales and accused the Spanish organisers of ignoring some of their obligations.

It was the first time Havelange, re-elected in 1978 for a third four-year term, had publicly criticised the organisers of the 24-nation finals.

He told a press conference that overall the tournament had been well run but he deplored the role that Mundiespana, a group of travel agencies and hotels, had played in the event.

Mundiespana, the official World Cup agency, acquired 50 per cent of the match tickets for sale abroad but managed to sell only half of their targeted one million package deals.

Some delegates to the 126-nation FIFA Congress on Friday complained that they could not get tickets to Sunday's final between Italy and West Germany.

"There were serious problems with tickets," Havelange said. "The organisers ignored some of their obligations and turned these over to a private firm which we do not officially recognise."

He said that in future FIFA would not allow World Cup ticket sales to be entrusted to a private agency.

Havelange said FIFA would send a mission to Colombia, which is saddled with political and economic problems, in September to check that it could stage the 1986 World Cup. Hermann Neuberger, chairman of the FIFA organising committee for the 1986 tournament, would lead the mission.

The mission would report to the FIFA executive committee in December, when a decision would be made whether to consider an alternative site.

The United States, Canada,

Mexico and Brazil have offered to stage the 1986 finals but Havelange said: "Colombia have not said they cannot hold the tournament. So as far as I am concerned it will go ahead there."

On the 1982 finals, in which the number of teams was increased to 24 for the first time, Havelange said: "I think it was a great success. What matters to the public is goals and 142 have been scored so far."

He said that despite problems with ticket sales, the stadium were two-thirds or three-quarters full, the number of yellow and red cards had been quite small and there had been no serious spectator incidents inside the stadium.

40 charter flights carry fans to Madrid

MADRID (R) — More than 40 charter flights were arriving here Sunday carrying West German and Italian fans for the World Cup final in the Bernabeu stadium.

The late influx of supporters reflected the change in fortunes of both finalists who only narrowly survived elimination in the first round of the tournament.

At least 10,000 fans were expected to fly in to Madrid's Barajas airport during the day to swell the numbers already in the Spanish capital.

Italian President Sandro Pertini and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were among those due in at the last minute.

From early Saturday evening the crowd started to build up around the 90,000-capacity stadium and at sunrise on what promised to be another hot day there was already a big, milling crowd on the pavements outside the ground.

Many of the supporters had spent the night in cars and caravans parked in the vicinity of the stadium.

King Juan Carlos welcomed Pertini at the airport from where the President was driven to the Italian team's hotel.

He chatted with the players while Italian fans waving flags stood outside.

"He talked to them more like a father rather than a politician," an Italian team official said.

extra trip on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr
Wed. July 21/82

EVERY SUNDAY.....
Amman Tours in cooperation with
SAS announces
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

its most exotic tours on board SAS airliners to Athens and the Greek Isles where you can spend a week in luxurious hotels and enjoy intensive tour programmes from JD 145. This covers:

- A one-day sea cruise
- A dinner-dance to the tunes of Greek music

You can extend your stay for two or more weeks instead of one.

For reservations please call:
Amman Tours, Jabal Amman Al Ahli Bank Building
near Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Tel. 44321, Amman.

South

The Third World magazine

New Zealand House (13th Floor), 80 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TS.
Tel: 01 839 6167 Cables: Thirdworld London SW1 Telex: 8814201 TRIMED G

SOUTH is publishing a Special Report on Jordan in August to mark the 30th Anniversary of His Majesty the King's Accession to the Throne.

SOUTH was launched by the Third World Foundation in October 1980 as the only quality international Third World monthly, and within 18 months it was on sale on news-stalls in 40 countries and had a circulation of over 43,000.

SOUTH is read by 156 Heads of State: 27.58 per cent of our readers are top government officials, and 19.27 of them are top executives in international organisations—the decision-makers and advisers of the Third World. Half our readership is in the Third World (Africa, Asia, the Middle East and South America) and half of it is in the First World (Europe and North America).

Our advertising rates are:

Outside back cover (full colour): £2,500 (sterling)

Inside page (full colour): £1,450

One page (black and white): £950

Half page (black and white): £570

Third page (black and white): £430

Quarter page (black and white): £330

The page sizes are: overall trim 210 x 270 mm;

bleed 216 x 282 mm;

one page 186 x 244 mm;

half page 186 x 120 mm;

third page 59 x 244 mm;

quarter page 92 x 120 mm.

Advertisers should contact our Amman Representative immediately (art work should be with him by July 15th). Telephone 67963.



GOOD BYE

To all the friends I was unable to see before I left.
Best wishes

Pennie Vickers

FOR SALE

1977 Chevy Blazer excellent condition four-wheel drive, low mileage, air conditioning, partially armoured. Duty unpaid

Tel 44371 Ext. 220

THE NEAR EAST COUNCIL OF CHURCHES FOR REFUGEE WORK/N.E.C.C

Cordially invites you to visit their permanent exhibition

for EMBROIDERY & HANDICRAFT

which is open daily, at their office in Abdali near the Greek Orthodox Church, from 08:30 - 13:30 hrs. except Sundays

You can buy everything you like at cost price, which will be used for training another batch of refugee girls.

Tel. Nos. 23658 or 25559 Amman

REQUIRED ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTORS

to work at the

QUEEN NOOR CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING INSTITUTE

teaching general and special English to adults.

Qualifications:

1. A University degree, not necessarily in English.
2. A high standard of spoken and written English.
3. Preferably some experience or a relevant qualification.

Applications should be made to the secretary of the Institute at Marka, near Amman Airport.

Telephone: 94553

CAR FOR SALE

Mercedes 230, 1980 model automatic, power steering, sun proof, radio, excellent condition.

Duty not paid
Call Tel. 81227 Amman

INDEPENDENT FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of two or three bedrooms, salon, dining room & amenities, separate entrance, garden, with central heating and telephone extension.

Location: opposite to and overlooking Holiday Inn.
Reasonable rent
Call Tel. 61800

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of a bedroom, salon, dining room, sitting room, spacious kitchen, with central heating, private telephone, and modern furniture.

Location: Between the 7th and 8th circles behind the Near East Equipment Company.
Tel: 811911

MUTA TOURS

Summer '82 weekly departures to ROME every Sunday and Wednesday with ALITALIA. Prices are reasonable.

Ask now for free brochure: Muta Tours, Marriott Hotel - Amman. Tel. 60100. Ext. 2121 - 2129.

ECONOMY

U.K. steel industry is reeling from duty on exports to U.S.

LONDON (R) — The British steel industry, fighting to get back to profitability despite falling demand, is reeling from the Reagan administration's decision to charge duty on its steel exports to the United States.

An angry British government has said it will not back U.S. demands for international trade reforms while the Commerce Department's 40 per cent levy remains in force.

The leader of the steelworkers union, Mr. Bill Sims, has even suggested a boycott of American goods sold in British shops to retaliate. Mr. Sims fears the levy, which covers subsidised steel produced in the European Community and elsewhere, could cost British jobs.

The British Steel Corporation (BSC) is trying to play down the dispute, hoping that negotiations with the United States will lead to a compromise.

For the state-owned BSC, the American move could not have come at a worse time. A major slump in demand for steel since March has set back its hopes of breaking even in 1982 for the first time in five years.

The fall in demand has revived discussion at BSC about the possible closure of one of Britain's five bulk steelmaking plants, and the U.S. levy can only make things worse.

The Commerce Department imposed the levy on steel imports after U.S. steelmakers complained about as having been the most heavily subsidised, and a 40.362 per cent levy was imposed on up to 200,000 tonnes a year of British steel. French and Belgian products face 20 to 30 per cent levies, while the surcharge on West German steel is less than 10 per cent.

The U.S. move is likely to enlarge the steel surplus in the European Community, and this has already contributed to lower

production ceilings for steel-makers being posted by the European Commission for the third quarter of the year.

The lower demand for steel in the Community, reported by stockholders to be around 30 per cent down from the first to the second quarter, has also been reflected in the lower production ceilings.

British Trade Minister Lord Cockfield called in the U.S. Ambassador John J. Lewis, to express his country's displeasure at the U.S. levy.

Lord Cockfield told Mr. Lewis the U.S. move ignored the fact that subsidies to BSC were aimed at cutting capacity and reducing manpower, which benefitted U.S. producers.

The corporation has made great strides in streamlining and productivity since a 13-week national strike in 1980 hastened the pace of layoffs and eroded BSC's share of the market.

At the time of the strike it took more than 14 manhours to produce a tonne of steel. Today at BSC the same job takes just over eight manhours. The BSC workforce, which stood at 166,000 in March 1980, is now down to 104,300.

The corporation has rebuilt its share of the market and, before the recent setbacks, BSC officials had set March 1982 as the target break-even point for the industry.

After the strike the British government called in Mr. Ian MacGregor, a former president of the American metals group Amstar, to put BSC back on its feet.

Mr. MacGregor inherited a business that was a shadow of its former self, with shrinking order books and a loss of £545 million (\$944 million) in 1979-1980. The next year, when the effects of the strike had filtered through, BSC lost a record £668 million (\$1.15 billion).

Before the dramatic rise in oil prices in 1974, BSC was preparing

to embark on a major expansion plan, raising British production from 27 to 33 million tonnes a year and building new manufacturing sites around the country.

But as the recession bit deep into world demand for steel, BSC shelved its expansion plans and began to scale down its operations.

By the time of the 1980 strike, manned capacity at BSC was down to 15 million tonnes and the workforce had been cut back from 210,000 to 166,000.

The severity of the pruning was

due in part to the depth of the British recession. Cars and other British engineering products, among the main uses of steel on the domestic market, are now turned out at a fraction of the levels a decade ago.

"The great tragedy of British steel is not the decline of the British Steel Corporation, but the decline in the British manufacturing industries," Mr. MacGregor said recently.

Steel consumption in Britain has dropped by 37 per cent since 1972. In the United States it is down only seven per cent over the

same period and in West Germany 18 per cent, while in Italy it has risen by nine per cent.

In this climate, Mr. MacGregor's arrival at BSC had been expected to herald further major cuts in manpower and the closure of at least one of the major production centres.

But although he continued to pare back the workforce, Mr. MacGregor decided on only a small cut in manned capacity to 14.4 million tonnes, leaving all the main plants untouched in the hope that an improvement in demand

would enable BSC to boost production again.

Since Mr. MacGregor's arrival at BSC the government has agreed to pump in £880 million (\$1.5 billion) and write off £3.5 billion (\$6 billion) in capital and loans.

Up until this year, the strategy appeared to have been successful and BSC's figures were improving by leaps and bounds.

But just when BSC seemed to have got its house in order, external factors are once again forcing the corporation's planners to rethink the future.



The underground bulldozer with remote control transporting ore in the working pits of the Achisi Mine in the Kazakh USSR. The

operator is working from a safe place at a distance of up to 80 metres from the bulldozer.

Banks worry over huge debts amassed by L. America

LONDON (R) — A panic that swept through Western banks at the height of the Polish debt crisis has subsided, only to be replaced by worries over huge debts amassed by Latin American countries, bankers say.

A blanket refusal to lend money to the whole Eastern Bloc after Warsaw's debts outstripped its ability to repay last year is slowly giving way to a new willingness to consider loan requests from European communist countries on a case-by-case basis, they said.

But international bank executives said there was now a similar reluctance towards all Latin American lending because of worries over the debts of major borrowers like Mexico and Argentina,

which last week announced it was seeking to spread out repayments of the \$36 billion it owes abroad.

The latest figures compiled by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which monitors commercial bank lending, showed that although lending to East Europe grew only slightly between June and December last year, the debt burden of Latin American countries expanded by nearly \$24 billion to an overall total of \$196.65 billion.

Even though Romania and Poland have been forced to ask Western creditors to stretch out their debt repayments, bankers said the rapid rise in Latin debts, at a time when overall inter-

national bank lending was said to be relatively listless, gave them more reason to pause.

They appear less apprehensive Latin debts, at a time when overall international bank lending was said to be relatively listless, gave them more reason to pause.

They appear less apprehensive about the ability of East Europe to avoid financial collapse under the weight of its estimated total bank debt of \$71.5 billion.

"I would have thought that the panic period was over," said Mr. Richard O'Brien, chief economist for Amstar bank, of the way major banks are treating East Europe. "Now they separate the sheep from the goats."

Mr. Bruce Devine, senior international economist for Security Pacific Bank, agreed. "The worries may have eased a bit concerning Eastern Europe," he said. Another banker noted that all

the Eastern European countries have been able to raise short-term loans. Although this money was not raised specifically for repaying other debts, much of it did help countries pay back outstanding loans.

As evidence of the new attitude, bankers said that Hungary was arranging a loan of at least \$200 million through the U.S. bank Manufacturers Hanover, while Yugoslavia hoped to secure a \$300 million credit and East Germany might be returning to the loan market.

Poland still poses major problems for non-communist banks. Banking sources said that agents representing about 500 creditor banks had invited the bank Handlowy, the Polish foreign trade bank, to Vienna this week for the first formal talks on Polish debt payments due this year.

After weeks of tortuous negotiations in the aftermath of last December's military takeover in Poland, an agreement was reached in April to reschedule 95 per cent of Poland's 1981 commercial debts of \$2.4 billion.

Bankers said that Warsaw was meeting interest payments on the 1981 balance, but had paid no interest or principal on the estimated \$10 billion it was supposed to pay back to commercial banks and governments this year. It was expected to seek to reschedule interest as well as principal due this year.

Bankers have become increasingly nervous about the sudden rise in Mexico's debts, brought on by lower revenues from Mexican oil production, and to a lesser extent, the financial problems confronting Argentina, whose economy was under severe pressure even before the extra costs of

the Falklands war. "I see a situation where Mexico may go to the IMF," said one British banker, referring to the International Monetary Fund which provides emergency loans to tide countries over balance of payments crises.

"They say they won't, but they may find themselves in the same position as Britain a few years ago and have to bang on the door," she said. "Bankers are stuffed full up to their limits on Mexican loans."

Mexico recently completed arrangements for a \$2.5 billion loan from foreign banks.

Argentina, with its foreign exchange reserves badly depleted by weak grain sales and the battle with Britain for the Falkland Islands, wants delays in meeting payments on about \$12 billion in principal and \$3 billion in interest on bank debts that fall due this year.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Let's get this drip grind for Stanley. He's both a DRIP and a GRIND!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

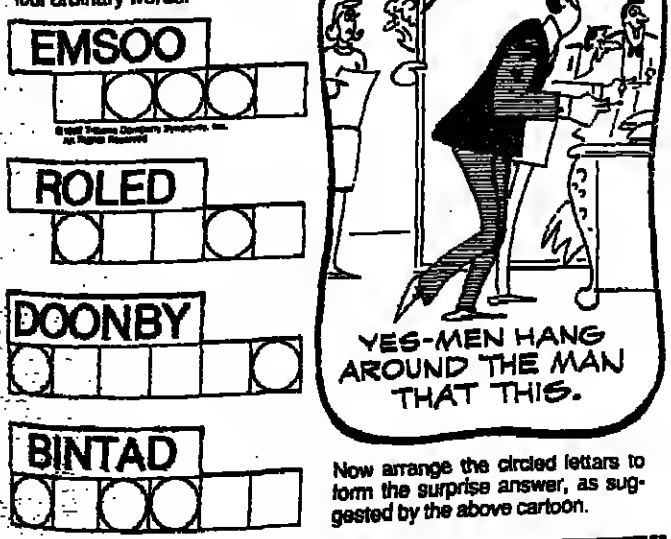


Andy Capp



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAUD AGING PALATE OBLIGE

Answer: What the gold digger had - THE GIFT OF GRAB

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 12, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are eager to get compliments for doing excellent work, but don't be disappointed if those about you are too preoccupied with their own activities to give praise that is due.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Not a good day for recreation since there are likely to be problems you have to contend with. Strive for family harmony.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Give more attention to improving conditions in your home. Clear out bugs from a new venture you have started.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use more than average care while in motion and avoid possible accident. The evening can be a very happy time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you are tempted to spend more money than you can afford, think it over carefully. Be logical.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good time to clear up those small, accumulated tasks. Spend more time on improving your health and appearance.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle those affairs that have posed problems in the past and get excellent results. Make sensible plans for the future.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to make allowances for a friend who is not acting right due to mounting pressures. Be poised at a social affair.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure you obey every rule and regulation that applies to you and avoid possible trouble. Think constructively.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't waste time complaining to others about your hard luck. Instead, try to improve by taking the right steps.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't run away from pressing responsibilities to engage in new ones. Starting an argument with a neighbor solves nothing.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) An associate may not be as cooperative as usual, but this will only be temporary. Sidelstep one who opposes you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Although your work load is heavy, take time to do it accurately for best results. Don't lose your temper today.

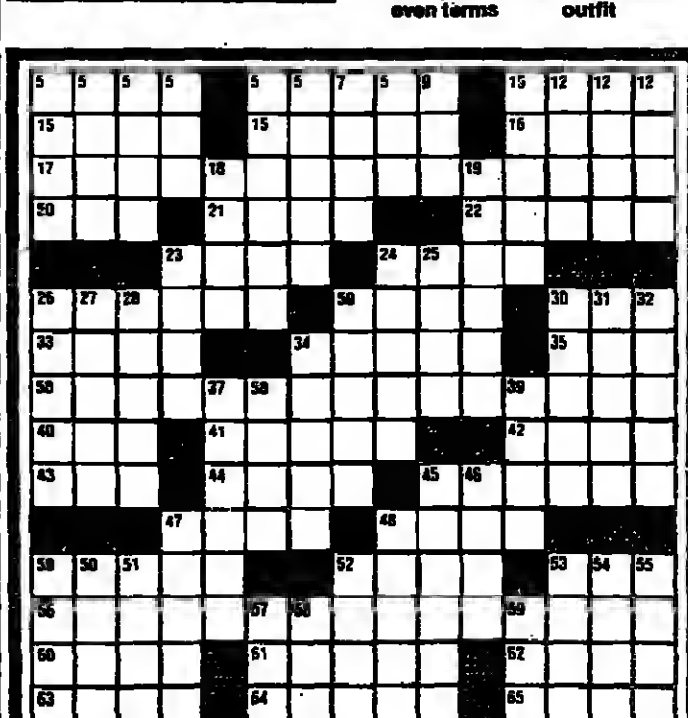
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she should be encouraged to carry through with own ideas. Don't try to reprimand your progeny too much or the fine incentive could be lost or turned in the wrong directions because of lack of understanding.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by William Lubetkin

ACROSS	33 To shelter	56 Winning vote-getter	25 New Ulan
1 Broken-down horse	34 Helt	57 Gn under	26 Indra's
5 Offactory stimuli	35 River in England	61 Rice dish	27 Drape
10 Culp	36 Capitol Hill Vets	62 Division word	28 Answer
14 Military culprit	40 Ending with baron	63 Snow blz award	29 Comedian
15 Animals	41 Patisserie offerings	64 Fort of Rich Little	30 Breed of cattle
16 NL player	42 Sprinted	65 Pellid	31 Try hard
17 House VIP	43 Piggery		32 Encouraging words
20 Potato bud	44 Towering rage		34 Holds up well
21 Area meas.	45 Items of derring-do		37 Purport
22 "count the ways"	47 Wooden fasteners		38 Hit hard
23 BR of hardware	48 Ariel, a.p.		39 Live (have fun)
24 Interregala	49 Subject		40 Cartoon Smith
26 Ariel, a.p.	52 Gravy base		46 Maneuver for lakoff
29 Town	53 Soft drink		47 Particular
30 Onetime ruler			48 Until now

DOWN	1 Make fun of	2 Out	3 French painter	4 Pipe joint	5 Hard to understand	6 Resign from office	7 Accessible	8 Operate	9 Harbor: abbr.	10 Whence sherry	11 Leave	12 Arg. Uni., etc.	13 - down (mute)	16 Common contraction	19 Get down	23 Opera house	24 Being on even terms	25 Indra's wardrobe	27 Drape	28 Answer	29 Comedian	30 Breed of cattle	31 Try hard	32 Encouraging words	34 Holds up well	37 Purport	38 Hit hard	39 Live (have fun)	40 Cartoon Smith	46 Maneuver for lakoff	47 Particular	48 Until now	49 Dry run	50 Melange	51 Quaker settler	52 Function	53 Mat wins	54 Sweetword	55 Tactic	57 Anti-pollution org.	58 Bearish	59 Hush-hush outfit
------	---------------	-------	------------------	--------------	----------------------	----------------------	--------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------	----------	--------------------	------------------	-----------------------	-------------	----------------	------------------------	---------------------	----------	-----------	-------------	--------------------	-------------	----------------------	------------------	------------	-------------	--------------------	------------------	------------------------	---------------	--------------	------------	------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	-----------	------------------------	------------	---------------------



©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

WORLD

U.N. arms session ends in dead-end

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A special session on disarmament in the United Nations General Assembly ended in failure Saturday night amid expressions of recrimination, anger and disappointment.

The 157-nation assembly acknowledged that it could not agree on a programme of concrete steps to halt the arms race.

Instead, it unanimously adopted a report that did little more than record that things had grown worse since its first special session on disarmament in 1978.

The Soviet Union blamed Washington and its NATO allies, while the United States blamed Moscow. Some members found fault with both major powers.

In an unusually candid assessment, Ismat Kittani of Iraq, president for the five-week session, said: "We cannot be proud of our achievements here. They were too few and too insubstantial."

Despite intense efforts up until the last, assembly members could not agree the proposed programme of disarmament.

Soviet delegate Oleg Troyanovsky criticised what he termed the confrontational, obstructionist policies of the United States and

its allies. He said last month's NATO summit in Bonn had been timed to coincide with the session.

Edwin Feulner, the U.S. delegate, reaffirmed Washington's pledge to seek verified disarmament and accused Moscow of transgressions since the 1978 special session.

Natarajan Krishnan of India expressed "deep sorrow and anger" over the failure, said the assembly had not tried seriously to meet the aspirations of most of its members.

The U.N. session was marked by a tremendous outpouring of popular anti-war sentiment. At various times, representatives of some 550 private peace groups from many nations gathered in and around the U.N. to try to influence delegates.

About a million demonstrators against nuclear arms rallied in New York's Central Park on June 12 after a march from the U.N. at the end of the first week's proceedings.

The private groups expressed particular dismay at the assembly's failure. They accused governments of betraying the aims and hard work of their grass-roots movement.

Aga Khan celebrates silver jubilee as imam

AIGLEMONT, France (R) — Prince Karim Aga Khan celebrated his silver jubilee Sunday as imam of Islam's 15 million Ismailis in a simple ceremony shorn of the glittering rituals of his grandfather's day.

Ismaili leaders from a score of countries paid homage to him at his residence at Aiglemont, near Paris.

During the 72 years as spiritual leader of his predecessor, the late Sir Sultan Mohammad Shah Aga Khan, Ismailis used to weigh their imam in gold, diamonds and platinum as a mark of devotion. The proceeds went to welfare pro-

jects.

The present Aga Khan told his followers times had changed and there would be no weighing ceremonies.

But while the ritual has been abolished, the social and economic development projects to help Ismailis throughout the world continue, aides said.

The Ismailis are a branch of the Shi'a Muslims who together with the Sunnis form the bulk of the Islamic world.

The Aga Khan, 45, is a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammad. He is the 49th imam.

Not all is quiet in West Beirut, but...



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat holds the son of one of "my friend fighters" during a lull in West Beirut Saturday. Arafat was visiting with his commandos after Friday's heavy artillery exchanges between Palestinian commandos and Israeli forces. (A.P. wirephoto)

day's heavy artillery exchanges between Palestinian commandos and Israeli forces. (A.P. wirephoto)

Civilians die in Ugandan army, police crossfire

KAMPALA (R) — Three paramilitary police and an unknown number of civilians were killed, and others were injured in shooting between Ugandan security forces here Sunday, witnesses said.

They said the shooting started after four members of the paramilitary police special force went to investigate a bomb explosion in the suburb of Katwe.

The four policemen took advantage of the confusion caused by the blast to loot houses, and were trying to steal a car when they were intercepted by military police, the witnesses said.

Military police shot three of the policemen dead and wounded the other in the leg. Soldiers who arrived on the scene opened fire on the military police, and several civilians were killed or injured, the witnesses said.

Lightning ruled out as cause of Boeing crash

KENNER, Louisiana (R) — Lightning was virtually ruled out Sunday as a cause of Friday's Boeing 727 crash into this wooded suburb of New Orleans, in which at least 152 people were killed.

The aircraft's flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder were recovered Saturday and flown to Washington for expert analysis.

Patricia Goldman, vice-chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board who is in charge of the investigation, said there was a consensus among the first 25 eyewitnesses to be interviewed that "there was not a lightning strike on the plane."

She told a press conference that flashes reported by some observers might have been from power lines which the plane hit as it went down.

The Pan American World Airways plane, flying from Miami to San Diego, California, by way of

New Orleans and Las Vegas, ripped through a quiet residential area of Kenner, after clipping an oak tree.

Saying that all her remarks were "very preliminary," Miss Goldman said it seemed likely the two recorders would provide valuable information.

She said, however, that the data recorder had been damaged by the heat from flames which roared through a four-block area of Kenner, destroying 13 homes and damaging several others.

Miss Goldman said recording of conversation between the plane's captain and the control tower were routine, adding: "There is nothing extraordinary on that," she said.

Local officials put the death toll among people on the ground at seven and Kenner police chief Sal Lentini told reporters: "That's final, although we may have some deaths in the hospital."

Italians dissatisfied with British police investigation

ROME (R) — A British police investigation into the death of Italian banker Roberto Calvi, found hanging from a bridge in London last month, has left investigators in Rome dissatisfied.

Communist Sen. Franco Calamandrei was quoted by the party daily l'Unita as saying that Scotland Yard's insistence that Calvi committed suicide "makes one ask oneself whose interests would be served by a suicide verdict."

Mr. Calamandrei, vice president of a commission of inquiry into the illegal P2 Masonic lodge to which Calvi belonged, said Italian authorities should press for a fuller investigation into the banker's death.

Last week Mr. Calamandrei said on returning from London that Calvi was involved in arms deals with Argentina which, he said, seemed to be the last link in the chain of events that led to his death.

Judicial sources said that Rome magistrate Domenico Sica, who heads a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of Calvi's dis-

appearance and death, was also dissatisfied with the inquiry even after meeting detectives who flew here from London for consultations.

Mr. Sica, who specialises in unravelling many of Italy's more twisted scandals, would not comment after examining the British police report.

But sources close to his office said the magistrate considered it an inadequate effort for an investigation into an affair that has touched off one of Italy's messiest financial scandals and involved the Vatican.

Banking sources estimate the international repercussions of the financial crisis at Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano are likely to be greater than those following the collapse of the Michele Sindona banking empire in 1974.

Italy and the Vatican have exchanged diplomatic notes over the Vatican Bank's role in the crisis, which appears to have sprung from heavy loans made by Calvi subsidiaries on the strength of letters of patronage issued by the Vatican Bank.

Zail Singh expected to become Indian president

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian legislators vote Monday to choose their country's seventh president in an election that has stirred controversy despite certain victory for the ruling Congress Party candidate.

The Congress majority in the electoral college of central and state legislators will ensure that former Home Minister Zail Singh defeats opposition candidate Hans Raj Khanna, a one-time supreme court judge.

The result is expected to be announced four days after the more than 4,600 members of the two houses of parliament and 21 state assemblies cast their secret ballot.

Although the president's job is largely ceremonial, the choice of Mr. Singh, who will be the first head of state from the minority Sikh community, has sparked an acrimonious debate because of his ardent support for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Singh, 66, apparently untroubled by the controversy, ended a tour of the states last Friday amid opposition accusations that the government used the state-run radio and television to promote him.

The disparate opposition groups combined against Mr. Gandhi after she rejected their demand for a consensus presidential candidate. Her critics said she chose Mr. Singh because he had been loyal to her.

"I have always tried to justify my leader's expectations. As a cabinet minister I did whatever she (Mrs. Gandhi) ordered me to do," Mr. Singh recently told the

weekly Current newspaper.

Pointing out that these were hardly qualifications of a future president, the Indian Express said: "One who owes his office to the bounty of the prime minister will surely behave differently from one who is elected by the consensus of the ruling and opposition parties."

Mr. Singh has said, however, "the success of parliamentary democracy in our country depends on total cooperation between the president and prime minister."

The Indian president, who has a five-year term, is merely a constitutional head. As long as the ruling party has a clear majority in parliament, he can claim only the right to be informed and to warn privately, and sometimes publicly as retiring President Sanjiva Reddy did occasionally.

But the job can become crucial in a political crisis similar to the one which occurred before Mrs. Gandhi swept back to power in 1980.

After the former Janata government collapsed, President Reddy weighed rival claims, then called off opposition leader Charan Singh to form a caretaker government — a move which many opposition leaders felt helped Mrs. Gandhi to divide their ranks and defeat them.

The opposition fears that the choice of Mr. Singh is linked to an alleged plan of Mrs. Gandhi to replace the presidential system by a presidential form of government.

One analyst said Mrs. Gandhi decided on a president who would willingly step down in her favour.

Results of Chinese census to be made available by October

PEKING (R) — China had counted 950 million people by July 8 in its national census, the biggest in world history, the People's Daily said Sunday.

The full range of demographic data will not emerge from 29 computer banks until October 1985.

The counting ended Saturday and officials are now checking and adding up the first results, using the abacus and electronic calculators, for publication by October.

China officially estimated its population at 996,220,000 last Dec. 31, but no one can say how accurate that figure was until the census results come out.

In a separate report, China released figures which indicated that 862 million of its people were peasants.

The official weekly Beijing (Peking) Review said the population in towns and cities totalled 134 million at the end of 1981, making up only 13.5 per cent of the total.

The magazine said the number in urban areas had doubled since 1953, but was growing at a much slower rate than in other countries.

Peking operates a rigid system of residence registration. All citizens must register with the authorities before they can obtain grain and cloth ration coupons. Peasants are not normally allowed to move from the countryside.

Those who do run the risk of being arrested and sent back, and have to buy ration coupons at inflated prices on the black market which they cannot usually afford to do for long.

China says U.S. right-wingers grab chance to support Taiwan

PEKING (R) — China accused right-wing Americans Sunday of launching a new pro-Taiwan campaign to exploit Alexander Haig's impending replacement by George Shultz as U.S. secretary of state.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) described such people as diehard ultra-rightists, saying that they were openly urging further interference in China's internal affairs.

It said in a dispatch from Washington that a number of conservative U.S. politicians had jointly called on the Reagan administration not to agree to Peking's demands for an end to

American arms sales to Taiwan.

The report did not mention Mr. Haig or Mr. Shultz by name, in line with Chinese government policy of withholding direct comment on the change-over.

But it said groups of right-wing conservatives were trying "to exploit the opportunity when top officials of the U.S. State Department are changing hands to advocate the so-called China doctrine, so as to worsen Sino-American relations."

It singled out Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater, who recently went to Taiwan to express his support for the Nationalist Chinese government.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Gunmen free Beirut prison inmates

BEIRUT (R) — Armed men surrounded Beirut prison Saturday night and forced the release of all 188 inmates, police said Sunday. The gunmen, apparently friends and relatives of the prisoners, locked up prison governor Salim Mahmoud and his warders and opened the cells, a police report said. No shots were fired. The report said there were about 400 gunmen while local people said there were between 10 and 20. The governor had earlier recommended the release of as many prisoners as possible because he said Israel's blockade of West Beirut was putting an intolerable burden on his staff. Eyewitnesses said the prisoners scattered in all directions on their release. Some had cars waiting, while others stopped passers-by to ask for the taxi fare home.

Israeli envoy in India goes home

NEW DELHI (R) — The Israeli consul in Bombay, Yosef Hasen, who was declared persona non grata last Thursday by the Indian government, left the country Sunday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. Mr. Hasen was ordered to leave within 48 hours after the Sunday Observer, a Bombay weekly, published an interview with him in which he is reported to have made critical references to India's Middle East policy. The Israeli consul is reported to have said that Indian politicians were afraid of the Arabs and that Middle East envoys in New Delhi used local Muslims to exert pressure on the government. Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told parliament on Friday that his government was seriously considering closing down the Israeli consulate in Bombay. Israel and India do not have full diplomatic relations.

Israelis confirm N.Y. Times report on Asians working with PLO

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — An Israeli embassy spokesman claimed here Saturday night that commandos from Asia and Africa were fighting alongside Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces in Lebanon. Spokesman Nachman Shai confirmed a report published in the New York Times that during their invasion of Lebanon, Israeli troops had captured soldiers from Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Mauritania, Sudan, Niger, Mali, Somalia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. All allegedly had been on monthly salaries. According to the New York Times, the Israelis claimed to have found in the southern Lebanese city of Tyre a register which referred to "comrades from Malawi," "comrades from South Africa" and "comrades from Haiti" who were present in Lebanon at different times during the past six months.

9 executed in Iran

LONDON (R) — Nine people including five members of the left-wing Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation have been executed in Iran, Tehran newspapers said Sunday. The evening paper Etemad said five guerrillas faced a firing squad in the provincial towns of Isfahan and Bakhtar. According to another evening newspaper, Kayhan, four members of the Baha'i faith were executed in the town of Qazvin, northwest of Tehran, on charges of being members of an organisation attempting to overthrow the government.

Somalis report Ethiopian attack

NAIROBI (R) — The Somali defence ministry said that Ethiopian troops invaded the village of Galdogoo in central Somalia on Friday. In a brief statement on national radio monitored here, the ministry said Saturday that fighting was continuing. Last week the radio reported two clashes between Ethiopian and Somali troops in the Galdadud region north of Mogadishu. Somali guerrillas claimed on Tuesday that they killed 250 Ethiopian troops in an offensive in the disputed Ogaden Desert region of southeast Ethiopia.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. A quiz question and our discussion of responses when using five-card majors provoked a more heated correspondence than usual, so instead of having a winner this week, we'll tackle a subject of interest to many:

The quiz question was: Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K865 ♥4 ♠A984 ♠7643
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♥ Pass ?

We suggested that South bid five diamonds in the hope that partner could go to six. A reader writes: "How does your partnership know that North isn't bidding a short diamond (we play five-card majors)?"

Several others accused us of basing our responses on four-card major opening bids when replying to a query about how to respond to an opening bid of one club when you hold a five-card diamond suit and a four-card major and your side is using five-card major opening bids. "Don't you know that you must respond in the major!"

In reply to these comments: the fact that you play a five-card major system does not mean that all bidding logic flies out the window to be replaced by a series of "rules." You still need a comprehensive system to get you to the best contract.

Let's consider the quiz question first. It is obvious from the bidding that North does not have three, four or even five diamonds — he has at least six diamonds and a strong hand although he never rebid diamonds directly! North has made a reverse bid in hearts and then rebid the suit voluntarily when he had received no support from his partner. Therefore, North must have five hearts. Yet, he chose to open the bidding with one diamond. With fewer than five diamonds, he would certainly have opened one heart. With five diamonds and five hearts, he should still open one heart and either jump to three diamonds, or rebid two

diamonds depending on the strength of his hand. The only time you open one diamond when you have a five-card heart suit is when your diamonds are longer than your hearts. Ergo, North has at least six diamonds, so you don't have to worry about the adequacy of your trump suit.

As to responding to a minor-suit opening when playing five-card majors, I did not know that I "had" to bid one of a major before showing a five-card minor suit. My most frequent partner is Paul Chemla, a member of the French team that won the World Team Olympiad in 1980. We play a five-card major system and, on most hands, we would not dream of bidding a four-card major when we also hold a five-card minor. As an example, suppose that, as South, you hold:

♠7642 ♥72 ♠AKJ54 ♠82
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♥
Pass ?

What are you going to do? If you now bid three diamonds, partner will almost surely take preference to three spades any time that he holds three spades. Are you really going to enjoy playing that contract — perhaps doubled?

Or assume that you pass two hearts. Do you think that a lead away from the king of spades by partner will advance your cause further than will a diamond lead?

Don't you think that it is comforting to know that when partner responds one spade over your one club opening bid, and then later bids diamonds, he has at least five spades and four or five diamonds? If you play that partner has to bid a four-card major suit first, you never know whether partner has four spades and five diamonds, four spades and four diamonds, or five spades.

I can carry on about this subject for a considerable time, but I am running out of space. But if these reasons alone are not enough to convince you, then no amount of additional evidence will do so.

Carrington said to have warned Thatcher about Falklands

LONDON (R) — Lord Carrington, who resigned as British foreign minister after Argentine troops seized the Falkland Islands in April, warned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earlier that the islands needed more defence, the Observer newspaper said Sunday.

Quoting senior civil service sources, the Observer said a cabinet defence committee chaired by Mrs. Thatcher had rejected a proposal by Lord Carrington to send submarines to the islands two weeks before Argentine troops landed on April 2.

She had also decided to scrap the Antarctic survey ship Endurance, although Lord Carrington told her in writing that its withdrawal would make Argentina think Britain cared little for the islands, the newspaper said.

Mrs. Thatcher announced last week that a commission would be set up to look into the government's handling of the crisis.

Tempers cool along with guns in Falkland Islands aftermath

By Harvey Morris

LONDON — International repercussions from the Falklands war are likely to be more limited than was predicted at the height of the campaign, according to British officials.

As British troops headed to recover the South Atlantic islands from Argentina, concerns were expressed by politicians and commentators in Britain and elsewhere about the long-term international implications of settling the dispute by force.

A major worry was that the conflict might permanently damage relations between Latin American and Britain and its allies.

There was also concern, particularly in the United States, that U.S. backing for Britain would drive the Argentines into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Britain's NATO allies were concerned that a prolonged absence from northern waters of a large part of Britain's fleet could weaken the defences of the Atlantic alliance.

With hostilities now over and world attention shifted to the Middle East, British officials are increasingly regarding the Falk-

lands crisis as an isolated affair with few international consequences.

No lasting damage

They see no long-lasting damage to Britain's relations with Latin America, a region in which the British government has only limited political and commercial interest.

The diplomatic feedback from the region indicates that, apart from Venezuela which took a firm pro-Argentine line in the crisis, few Latin American countries bear any serious resentment towards Britain, the United States or Britain's allies in Europe over the Falklands campaign, the officials said.

They said Latin American solidarity with Argentina was largely limited to verbal support during the crisis and the region as a whole never approached lending the Argentines military backing.

Brazil, South America's industrial giant, has an interest in maintaining good links with the Western powers because of its strong dependence on the world capital market.

Other Latin American states, particularly Chile, may actually be

pleased by Britain's victory over what they regarded as expansionist Argentina, the officials said.

Britain's relations with most of its allies in NATO and the European community have also emerged unscathed from a crisis that often disturbed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's fellow Western leaders.

Despite U.S. misgivings that support for Britain would lose it friends in Latin America, Pres-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ident Reagan stood by Mrs. Thatcher, one of his closest allies.

Western European solidarity survived despite concern at military escalation of the crisis. Britain's relations with Ireland and Japan are the only ones to have remained frosty.

British officials said the Thatcher government was still angry at Dublin for dropping economic sanctions against a U.N. ceasefire call as the British task force neared its final objective. It will not be quickly forgotten.

Moscow lukewarm
The officials said Western fears

of a Latin American rapprochement with Moscow as a result of the crisis also appear to have been exaggerated.

Although the Soviet Union used the crisis to attack Britain and the United States, the officials saw few signs that the Kremlin had been prepared to become embroiled in it.

Britain's Falklands victory had established the ruling right-wing military government in Buenos Aires but it was too early to say whether the present administration would be replaced by a left-wing one, let alone one sympathetic to Moscow, the officials said.

Moscow's chief priorities in South America appeared to be to secure fishing rights in the South Atlantic and to maintain a source of supply for grain and meat, they said.

The officials also sought to play down the wider significance of lessons learnt from the Falklands crisis.

There would be pressure to tighten up Britain's early-warning intelligence apparatus but the Falklands as that involving Spain's claim to Gibraltar.

Britain's success in obtaining

broad international support over the Falklands had proved the value of maintaining solid relations with Third World countries within the United Nations.

In military terms, the Falklands campaign appeared to confirm that British and NATO conventional battle tactics were satisfactory. The conflict brought few surprises, officials said.

"The Falklands showed that if you don't have sufficient air cover in a sea war you risk losing ships. But we knew that already," one official commented.

Britain's top military officer, admiral of the fleet Sir Terence Lewin, has referred to the conflict as a "one-off operation" and said there were no major new strategic lessons to be learned.

Officials said the conflict that captured world headlines for three months was likely to be remembered as a relatively minor incident on the international scene.

"There is a perception, even in Britain, that other areas of conflict, particularly in the Middle East, are far more vital to world peace than a localised dispute in the South Atlantic," one official commented.